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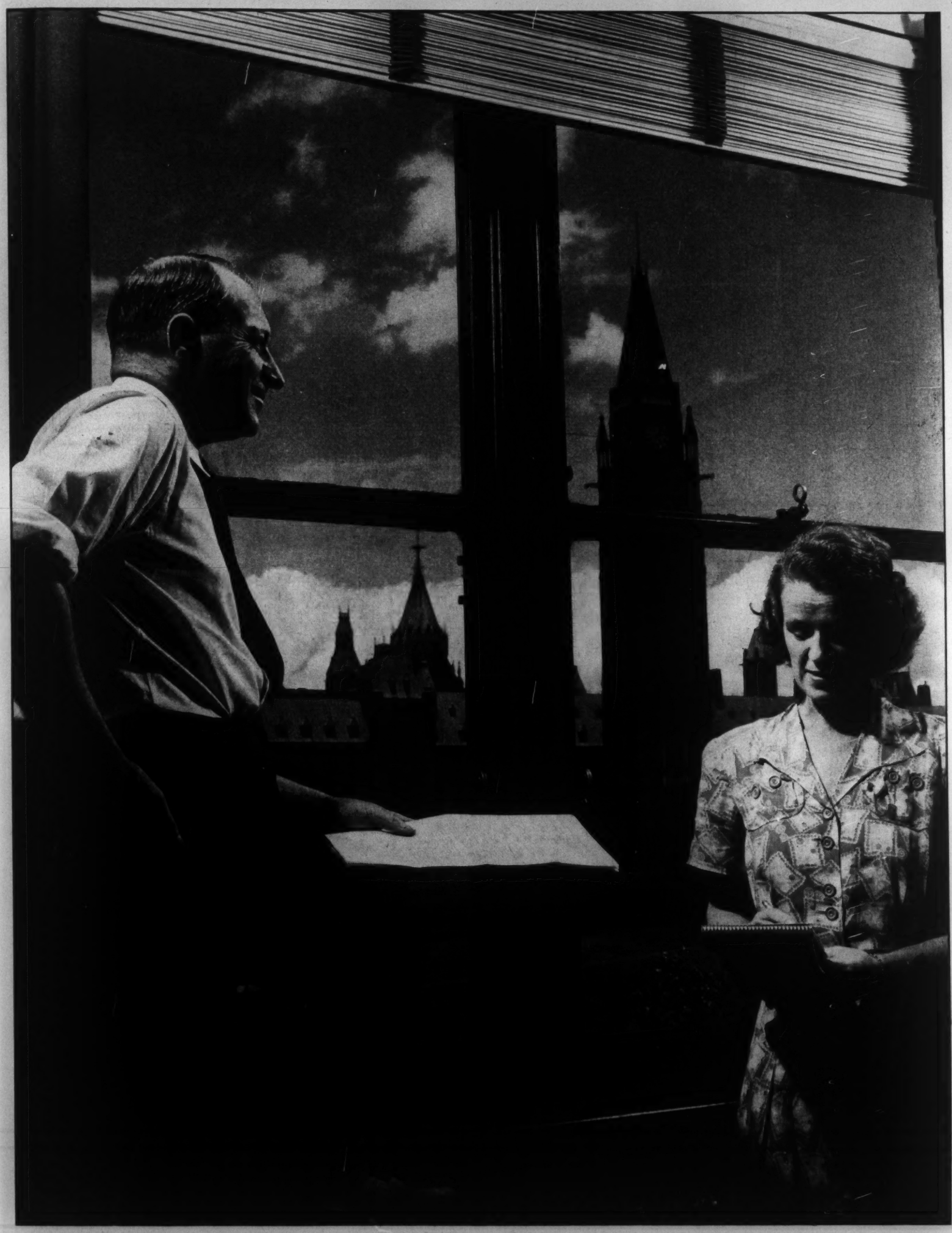


As president of the National Liberal Federation and chairman of the organization committee, J. Gordon Fogo, K.C., (above) has chief responsibility for arrangements for the convention in Ottawa next week.

See pp. 2-3. Photos by Malak.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
They're Setting Up the Liberal Convention	Wallace Ward	2
Sale of Margarine Would Benefit Millions	Svanhuit Josie	6
The Lighter Side: I.Q.'s and P.Q.'s	Mary Lowrey Ross	11
Great Literary Activity in French Canada	B. K. Sandwell	12
Has Stalin Decided to Strike This Year?	Willson Woodside	13
Every Currency Out of Step But U.S. Dollar	Wynne Plumptre	22

THE FRONT PAGE

The Exit Of Mr. Bracken

THERE is, we think, a rather widespread impression among Canadians, especially in the East, that Mr. Bracken is an innocent young man from the country who was lured into big-time politics by the practical boys who thought he would make good window-dressing. We do not think history will endorse this view. Mr. Bracken is actually a very practical politician himself, who is a master hand at the art of using the resources available to a party in power, in such a way as to keep himself at the head of affairs. His trouble is that the federal party which he has led since 1942 has never had those resources available to it. The task which it had to perform was not that of keeping in power, at which Mr. Bracken would have been marvelous, but that of getting into power, at which he was no good at all.

Mr. Bracken was premier of Manitoba from 1922 to 1942, in the course of which time the constituent elements of the coalition which supported him underwent several changes; whenever one element broke away Mr. Bracken was always able to get hold of another element to take its place. But it was in no way owing to him that the coalition came to power in 1922, which was indeed the first time that he sat in the legislature. That was in the postwar days of political upheavals and new parties and general uncertainty, and the coalition was formed out of very disparate elements after the election. Mr. Bracken had a good deal to do with getting it together, and was obviously the sort of practical manipulator who would do a good job at holding it together, and the veteran leaders of the various elements would not serve under one-another and were willing to accept the leadership of a new and not very partisan (if nominally Liberal) man. He was never even an opposition member, to say nothing of an opposition leader, in Manitoba.

If the Conservatives had had even a reasonable prospect of power during the early years of Mr. Bracken's leadership he might have done a good job for them, though it has to be admitted that the task of reconciling quarrelsome partners is a good deal more difficult in the Dominion arena than in the less exciting provincial one. The 1942 convention members probably thought they had such a prospect. They hoped that conscription would tear the Liberal party apart, or if the war ended too soon, that the usual postwar reaction against the party that managed the war would come to their aid. But the Liberals contrived to avoid the conscription split, and to time their strategy so that they have not yet had to face a postwar election; and with neither the sweets of power nor the prospect of them at his disposal Mr. Bracken has been entirely out of his proper kind of work. He is not a man with any large fund of political ideas, nor is he a strategist in the larger sense of manipulating the broad movements of public opinion. If the party could get into power he would in our view still be a good leader for it; but his usefulness as a means of getting it into power has been destroyed by six years of complete futility in opposition.

Enter Mr. Drew

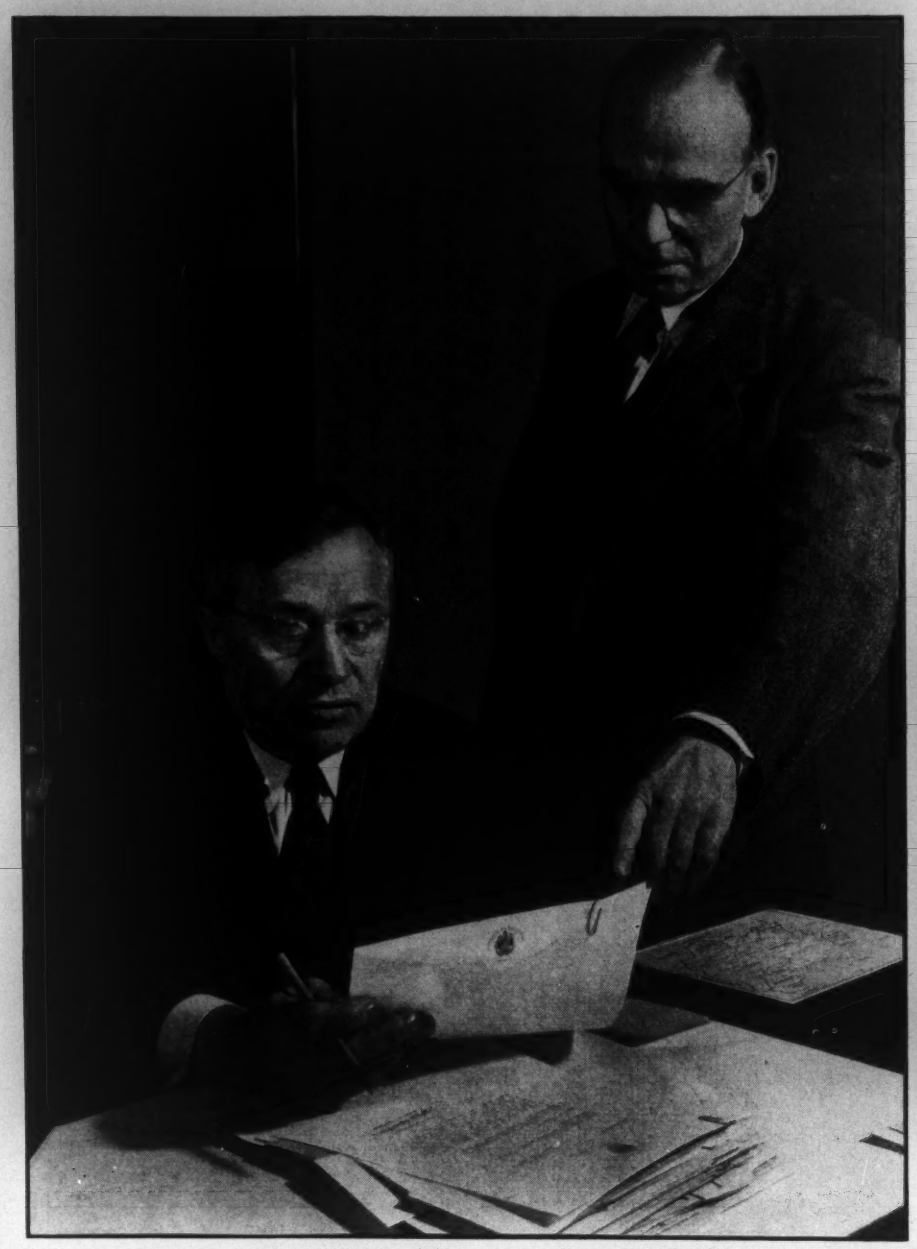
THERE seems to be nothing like the sporting competitive interest in the forthcoming Conservative convention that there is in the Liberal one. Indeed unless the party managers can think of something important for the convention to do it will be difficult to get even a good attendance, to say nothing of a good press. It would have been policy to get somebody to put up a fight against Mr. Drew if only for the sake of getting the event quoted in the betting odds; but apparently nobody is willing to accept so certain a prospect of defeat.

At the time when Mr. Bracken was selected the party was in no position to hope for much from the province of Quebec. Mr. Duplessis and

(Continued on Page Five)

They're Setting Up The Liberal Convention

By Wallace Ward



The National Liberal Party Convention at Ottawa next week will be the first on this scale since 1919. The only man actively campaigning for the job of party leader to succeed Mr. King is J. G. Gardiner (left).

Senator Cairine Wilson will attend. One of half-dozen most outstanding women in Canada, she is the only Liberal woman in the Senate.

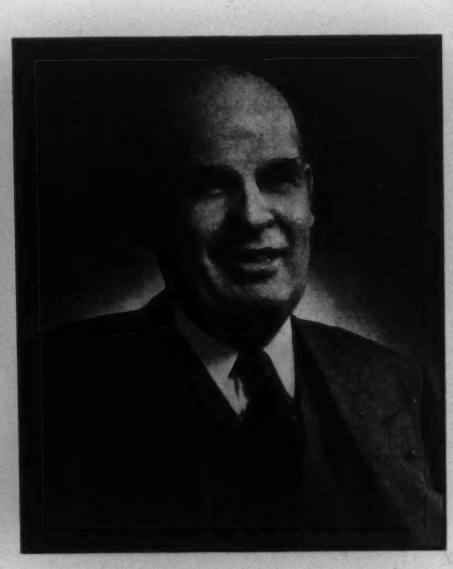
WHILE the advisory councils of the National Liberal Federation and other Liberal associations have met over the years at frequent intervals to formulate Liberal policies, the "family gathering" next week, Aug. 5-7, will be the first national convention at Ottawa on the same scale since the National Liberal Convention was held in 1919.

As in the 1919 convention, the 1948 meeting will be representative of all Liberals across Canada with the notable addition of delegates representing Young Liberal associations and university Liberal clubs and a far greater proportion of women delegates. Elected by their own local conventions will be three delegates and three alternate delegates from each of the 245 federal constituencies, together with Liberal M.P.'s, Liberal M.P.P.'s, senators, and Liberal candidates in both federal and provincial fields.

The three-fold purpose of the convention will be to consider 1) party organization: 2) party platform; 3) party leadership.

Probable choice as joint chairmen of the convention will be J. Gordon Fogo, K.C., president of the National Liberal Federation and chairman of the Convention Organization Committee, and J. A. Blanchette, Liberal

Brooke Claxton, Defence Minister and foreign affairs expert.



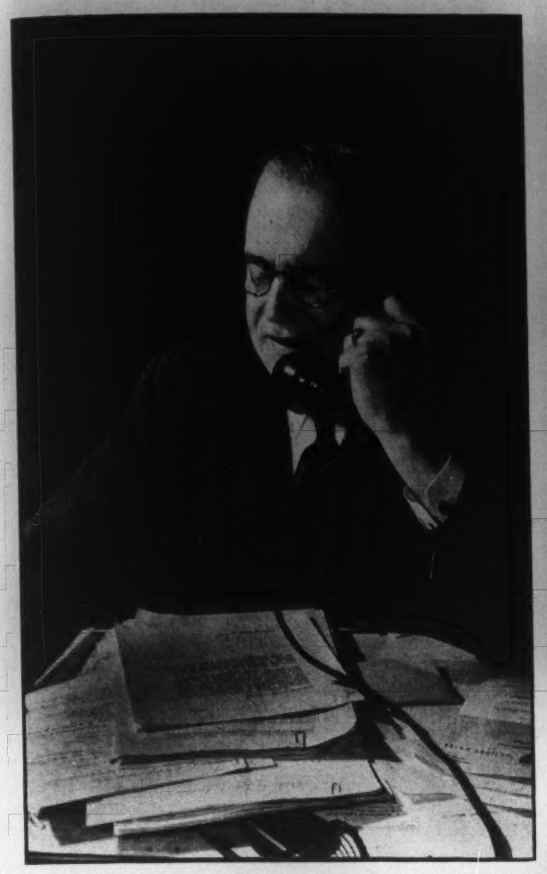
J. A. Blanchette, probable joint chairman of convention.

Paul Martin, youngest member of the King cabinet; promoting health insurance in Canada.

S. S. Garson, a fighter for Dominion-provincial agreement.

C. D. Howe, unlikely to run for leader, but has great influence.

Members of sub-committee on housing accommodation check suitable rooms for an expected invasion of 4,000 visitors. Hotels are booked up and tourist homes must be approved.



Louis St. Laurent, Mr. King's first-lieutenant from French Canada, the man most likely to succeed him.

M. P. for Compton (Quebec). The two will preside over the general sessions of the convention which will deal with the building of a platform.

OF equal interest to delegates and more popular in general public appeal, however, will be election on the final day, August 7, of the successor to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King as National Liberal Leader and the probable next Prime Minister of Canada.

Written nominations for the leadership will be received by the Chair until 2 p.m., Saturday, at which hour the balloting by delegates only will be commenced without any further campaigning speeches.

In 1919 it was not until the third ballot that Mr. King emerged the winner with a majority of the ballots cast. This time it may well be longer, depending upon the number of those nominated. Candidates withdrawing between ballots may not swing their supporters to other candidates in the announcement of their retirement.

From the three-day assembly will emerge a revised Liberal platform and a new Liberal leader, both ready for the fray of the next general elections, sometime between now and 1950.

On these pages are pictured some of the men and women figuring in this very important event which is fraught with such possibilities for Canada's future.

Douglas Abbott, author of the import restrictions and the austerity budget, is a very human person.

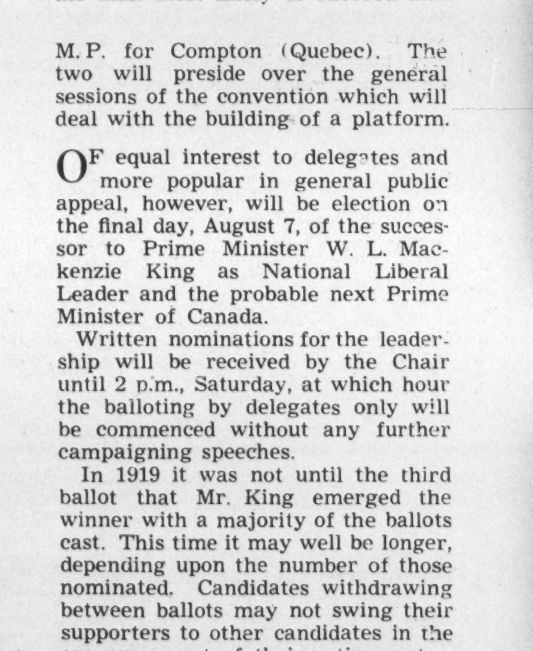
A. G. McLean, vice-chairman of Convention Organization Committee.

H. E. Bob Kidd, gen. secy. of the Convention Organization Committee.

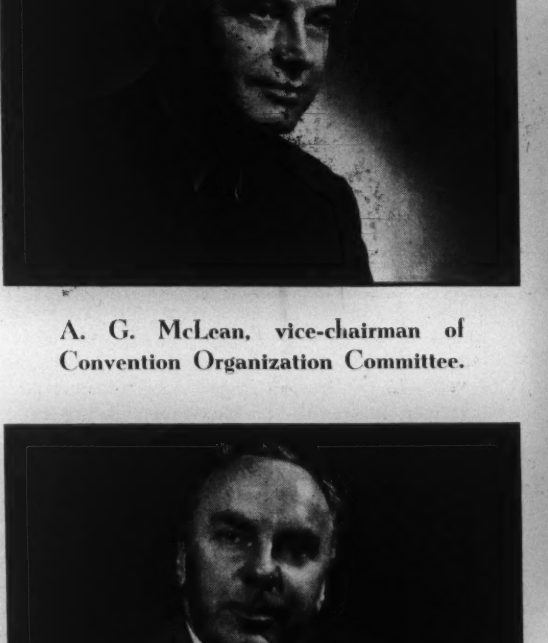
H. E. Bob Kidd, Col. Joan Kennedy, Wallace Ward and Joe Potts checking Coliseum seating plans under the direction of J. Gordon Fogo (right).

Angus L. Macdonald, Minister of Naval Affairs during the war, is now Premier of Nova Scotia.

At the Coliseum in Ottawa—carpenters working on seating alterations for next week's convention.



Senator Wishart McL. Robertson, N.S., member of Organization Committee.



Senator Norman P. Lambert, chairman of the sub-committee on resolutions.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King leaves the East Block of the Parliament Buildings after 29 years as party leader and over 21 years as prime minister.

Ottawa View

Mr. Bracken Steps Down

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

FOR a good many months John Bracken has been in the position of a faltering pitcher in a World's Series game, who is being touched freely by the opposing batsmen and who does not seem to have much on the ball. The manager hates to yank him, because he is obviously doing his best, and his pitching staff has been badly mauled, anyway, in earlier innings and he hasn't anyone around likely to do much better. And yet the spectators at the field or the listeners on the radio know, as the game proceeds, that another single or two, or a base on balls, will be the signal for the ominous words: "There's renewed activity in the bull-pen." And finally the long-expected comment comes from the radio commentator: "That's all for Mr. Bracken: yes, the manager has gone out to the mound to talk to him, and now he's heading for the showers."

John Bracken has been Progressive Conservative leader since December, 1942. He took over the post at a time when a once-great party had fallen away to a mere shadow of its 1930-35 strength and there was general expectation of great things. For nearly twenty years John Bracken had led a government in Manitoba through some of the toughest years in Canadian history. He had acquired a national reputation for bringing Manitoba through the depression and for the notable job his province did in the days of the Rowell-Sirois Commission. The strategy in appointing Mr. Bracken as leader of the Conservatives (in which Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was most prominent) seemed sound enough. The party could count on Ontario; and if it could also sweep the prairies it might well elect more members than any other party, even in the face of its weakness in Quebec and the Maritimes. When Mr. Bracken accepted the post on the condition that the party became the *Progressive* Conservative party, it did look as if ingredients of victory were in the making.

John Bracken failed to deliver the prairie seats. In recent months his party has suffered a series of staggering setbacks, the most damaging being York Sunbury, Halifax and Yale. Yet when he does leave the post and a balance is struck, it will be seen that there were gains as well as losses in his six years, or nearly that, of office. To be fair to his record, the contributions he made to the party should not be forgotten.

Without the Personal Touch

It is easy to see now, and easy to say now, that John Bracken was not the man for the post. Those who knew him best over the years at the capital of Manitoba could have forecast how and where he would have failed. Even those who went to college with him at Guelph or knew him in his days as a professor at Saskatoon or Winnipeg would have had the answer. John Bracken has never been a political *leader* and he has almost no interest in the art and science of party politics. He has no eloquence; he has no personal magnetism of the sort that sways masses; he has none of the arrogance and confident egoism that go so far in public life; he lacks the stubborn sense of divine mission which has carried Mr. Mackenzie King serenely through a dozen cabinet crises; he lacks both the will and the desire to dominate over his fellows. The personal touch, the personal interest, the ability to remember names, the memory for faces and anniversaries, the thousand little flatteries and witty asides and bits of small talk which have helped men as widely different in endowment as Tommy Church and Fiorello LaGuardia, Camillien Houde and Tommy Douglas, Gordon Graydon and Mackenzie King, have always been denied him.

John Bracken was drafted into political life late in his career, and he has remained what he was then—a constructive, slow-thinking scientist and a competent administrator. Had fate willed it, he might have made a modest success as Prime Minister of Canada. His policy for settling problems was to find and hire the best brains available in the appropriate field, and then to carry out their advice. It worked well in Manitoba; it might have worked in Ottawa, at least in tranquil times. Had the occasion urgently called for a real leader, he would not have measured up.

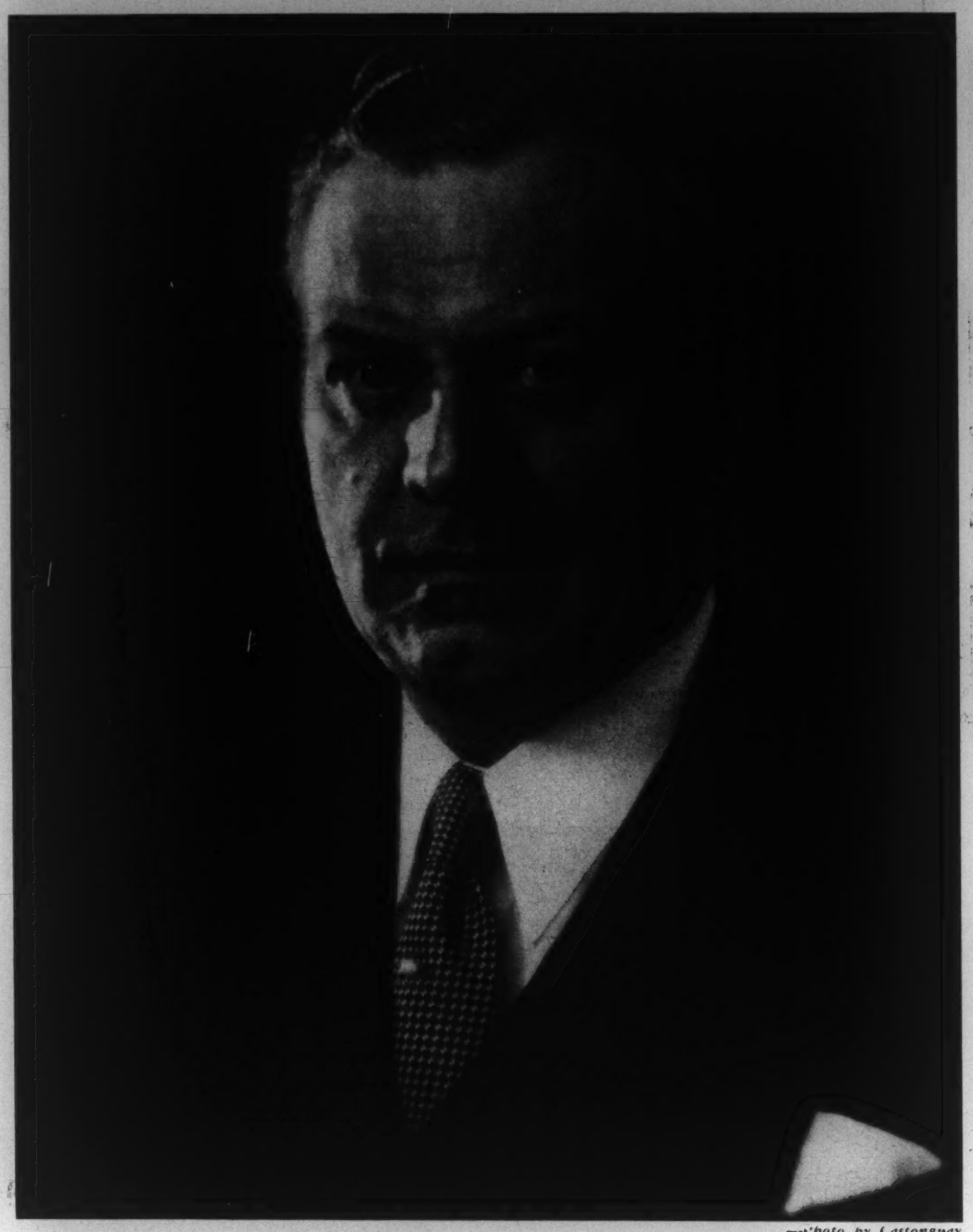
A leader in a parliamentary democracy is, perforce, a boss. John Bracken has been, instead, an assiduous and considerate committee chairman. To his credit are some gains. When he took over the job, the party structure in Canada was in ruins. He threw himself into national organization, and he has built it up a long way. In R. B. Bennett's time, the secretariat and the research staff was allowed to wither away. John Bracken helped restore it. The Progressive Conservative secretariat has for some time been vigorous and efficient. Bracken organized a "Shadow Cabinet"—set parliamentary lieutenants at work to master fields of public interest. He went as far as party funds would allow in creating a small "Brains Trust," stressing the agricultural side. He would have liked to draft experts in industrial economics and other fields also, but lacked the means. During his regime, the young Conservatives under Dave Fulton's leadership have kept busy—a vital feature for any party. The party membership in the House of Commons was less than forty when he was appointed; in the only general election which he fought, in 1945, the number was raised to 67. He was able to attract men like J. M. Macdonnell and C. P. McTague into active political ventures.

When John Bracken insisted on the hyphenate title, *Progressive* Conservatives, it was supposed that he intended to re-model Conservative philosophy. If so, he was frustrated. Instead of John Bracken re-modelling the party philosophy, the party in due course went a long way toward re-modeling his philosophy. He came to the discovery that his views were not those of the strong men of the party. He was not dominant enough to make his own ideas stick, and he was not a man who found it easy to voice policies in which he did not believe. He had never been a staunch supporter of that extreme "private enterprise" philosophy which is still entertained by the right wing of the Conservative party—the "hands-off" school, which would let economic fluctuations correct themselves by the operation of the self-regulating or automatic market system. Yet in an era still abnormal he had to get up and demand immediate lifting of postwar economic controls. His views on Dominion-Provincial Relations were written in large letters across the records of 1937-39: and they were about as different as possible from the avowed policies of Messrs. Drew and Duplessis. Yet he could not openly support the Dominion Proposals of 1945 for the reason that leading figures in the Conservative party had found it politically expedient to oppose them.

Critical Future

The next two or three months will be critical ones for the Conservative party. The decisions made will determine what kind of future it is to have or whether it is to have any future of consequence. It has been a detrimental thing for Canada that the Conservative party has been so ineffective since 1935. It can even be argued that in the long run it has been unfortunate for the Liberal party not to have been much more aggressively opposed. Had the voters of Canada been presented with an acceptable alternative in 1945, the Liberals would have gone into opposition then—and a very healthy long-run business that might have been.

It is not good, under the two-party system such as Canada still, in effect, preserves, for one party to be in power so long. The longer it goes on, the worse it gets, because the discouraged opposition finds it harder and harder to recruit first-rate people. It is a solemn thought that even if the Conservatives came into power tomorrow they would hardly be able to choose for their Ministry a single man with cabinet experience. It is equally perturbing, from the viewpoint of the party, to run over the names of possible successors to Mr. Bracken, and to realize that once more the party must apparently go outside of the federal parliamentary group to find a leader; and that to draft Colonel Drew will seriously weaken party leadership in the only province where it now holds an edge.



—Photo by Castongnay

Captain "Nik" Cavell, new chairman of Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, is also chairman of the national executive of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Born in England, Captain Cavell spent 14 years in the Indian Army. On retirement and after a period sheep-farming in South Africa, he travelled extensively, living in China and Japan for several years. War in China brought his business to an end and he came to Canada. Now a Canadian citizen, he is vice-president of Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited and Phillips Electrical Works Limited. A great lover of horses (he was formerly in charge of horse-breeding for the Indian Army), he has acted as judge at many horse shows, including Calgary Stampede and other western events.

NORTHERN PIONEER

I WHO was cradled by the smooth magnolia
Am bedded now upon this thorny land,
But all its rivers run like childhood rhyming
And all its winds press like a mother's hand.

Beside the fevered marsh, the moss-hung bayou,
My forbears lit their solitary fire;
So now these new hills hold an ancient singing
And these strange rocks the strength of old desire.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

Passing Show

"RUSSIA will test her first atomic bomb this month".—N.A.N.A. despatch from New York.

On whom? Tito?

•

Who says the Cominform has nothing to do with information? Its whole job is to keep the Communists of the world in formation.

•

The Bruce Country Old Boys (apparently without any assistance from the Old Girls) have elected Miss Walkerton 1948, and we notice that all the competitors had what is needed to be a walker.

•

Democrats are said to be thinking of the slogan "Truman is human". To which they might add "Dewey is hooey".

•

Democrat and Republican platforms both advocate equal pay for men and women. Not much left for Wallace except to advocate higher pay for women.

•

Coffee is keeping Brazilians awake at nights, not because they drink it, but because other people don't.

•

Animadversion on Science

Science—what better subject for a pome?
No telling what the goal to which you're
getting . . .
Yet could I wish the planes above my home
Would travel somewhere else to do their
jetting.

J. E.P.

•

Next time the U.S. has a Communist round-up we suggest that they reverse the proportions. Twelve beautiful blondes to one Communist would make a much better story.

•

There are people who can remember when jet was something that Grandma wore on her bosom.

•

The *C.C.F. News* says that a tycoon is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. To which we venture to add that a magnate is something that things stick to.

•

A man is planning to run the Niagara Rapids in a barrel, and the Fraser Valley people wonder what he sees in it.

•

Predicted "lull" in U.S. strikes is ascribed to the fact that labor leaders are beginning to think that the public is tired of them. Might just say that labor leaders are beginning to think.

•

Lucy suggests that the theme song for the Conservative convention might be "Pu'ing Bracken."

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

he tax agreements controversy have changed all that, and there is now a very alluring prospect of a substantial number of the 65 seats in that province being represented by persons who, whatever they may call themselves, would not refuse to accept portfolios in a Drew cabinet if he were in a position to offer them. The two major provinces account for 147 seats out of 245 in the existing Parliament; their proportion will be slightly but not seriously diminished in the new one. There are now 18 Conservatives in the House from the seven smaller provinces, and 48 from Ontario. If this total could be raised from 66 to 80, which is not beyond the possibilities, there are only 43 more votes required to make a majority (of the present membership); and the possible sources of these are the Social Credit members, now 13 from Alberta, and whatever Mr. Duplessis can deliver from Quebec.

The theory that Mr. Drew can be effectively attacked in Quebec on the ground of anti-French-Canadianism does not seem to us to have much validity. In the first place the candidates in Quebec who would support Drew if that would keep him in power will not run as Drew candidates but under a special Quebec banner; and once they are elected they are not going to refuse office on account of an ancient Toronto *Star* report of an alleged (and denied) speech in some remote by-election. A more effective topic might be Mr. Drew's obvious and current interest in Empire migration; but that is being used by Mr. Duplessis as a weapon against Mr. King, on the ground that the Quebec grievance is not against Ontario for doing what it is perfectly entitled to do, but against the Dominion for not cutting down on immigration altogether. If there is an understanding with Mr. Duplessis the Quebec results may not be bad at all. A much more questionable element is the tie-up with the Albertans. So far as the voters are concerned Social Credit is a left-wing movement, and what those voters will think of seeing it tied in, in Dominion politics, with the Drew Conservatives is open to question.

Class and Section

"POLITICAL parties which fail to attract substantial support from all classes and sections of the country cannot claim to be representative of the nation," says the Toronto *Telegram* in an editorial which has the outward appearance of being a rebuke to the C.C.F.

Intelligent Conservatives will, we imagine, correctly interpret it as a tactful intimation that unless the Conservative convention can manage to find a leader who will get the party at least a little support from that not unimportant class and section of the country which consists of the French Canadians of Quebec it too will have no claim to be "representative of the nation".

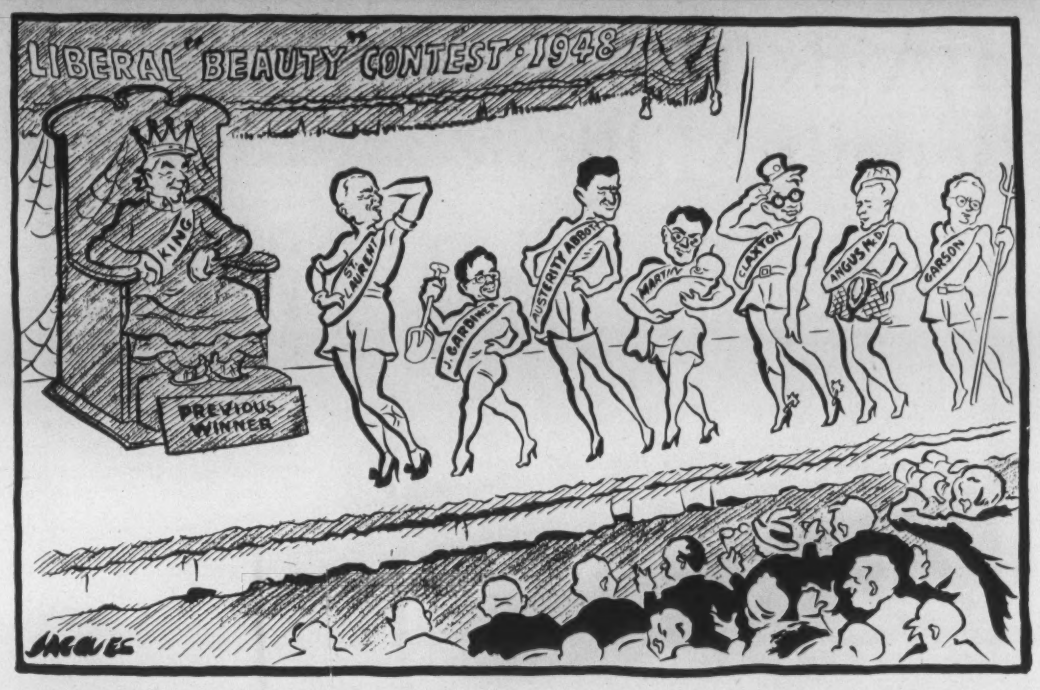
The only other possible interpretation requires us to assume that in the opinion of the *Telegram* the French Canadians of Quebec are not a class or section of the country which any party has to bother about.

Margarine or Dry Bread?

ALL our political parties find margarine pretty slippery; they skid around political corners, uttering political double-talk of a specially oily sort. But the best performance yet has just been put up by the *C.C.F. News* reporting a resolution of the party's Ontario council.

The council comes down flat-footed for the ban—and then slips a bit. The ban is a fine thing because it helps the dairy farmer. The dairy farmer needs to be helped, not as you might think because he has a vote, but because he buys the products of city workers and this averts "breadlines and unemployment", and also because he provides milk, not as you might think for needy city children, but for the pigs that make the bacon that we send to Britain. The margarine ban is also a fine thing because it stops the oil interests (a "monopoly" of course) from producing it. Finally, since big business has so much tariff protection (which is really very anti-social) it is only fair that the farmers should have a bit too.

Having delivered this frontal attack on those



who want the ban lifted, the members of the Council then go on to cover their rear. First, they would like to make butter cheaper by means of a subsidy. (We would hazard a guess that if butter is going to be brought down to the price that margarine would sell for the subsidy would have to be something like 25 cents a pound and would cost the Dominion around $350 millions a year which is $100 millions more than the baby bonus.) Second, since they do not seem quite happy about the subsidy, they venture the possibility that margarine might be produced and imported by a crown company. (In order to popularize such a company with the dairy farmers we suggest that the C.C.F. might appoint as president some completely non-partisan person like Mr. Jimmy Gardiner who will be unemployed by the time they get into power.)

We are glad to publish this week, on page 6, a careful study of how the margarine ban was born, what has kept it alive, and what it means for most people in this country. It is quite clear that the body chiefly responsible for the ban is the National Dairy Council, which is made up, not of farmers, but of dairies and other distributors. (How did the Ontario C.C.F., with its horror of "monopolies", ever get into bed with the Dairy Council?) It is also clear that the spread between butter and margarine prices is generally so great that the working people in the towns and cities who would depend largely on margarine simply cannot afford butter. Their choice is not between margarine and butter, but between margarine and dry bread.

McGill's Atom Bomb

ANYONE who would like a small intellectual atomic bomb to set off in his family or his social circle can procure one from McGill University. He has only to send for Series 4 of the university's Lectures on Living, delivered during the past session and entitled "Living in the Mid-Century," and blessed with the additional auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. It will be a difficult bomb to set off, because it is not printed but mimeographed, and 72 pages of mimeograph, even by leaders of modern thought, is hard to take; but once exploded it will knock things down for quite a distance round.

Like Coolidge's preacher, the authors of these six lectures are against sin. Sin is disobedience to authority, and these authors are against authority. Their method of salvation is to relieve the individual of his sense of guilt, which results from disobedience to some authority which he has been conditioned to recognize; if he recognized no authority he could not disobey anything and would have no guilt.

Dr. Lawrence K. Frank of New York wants us all to be personalities "who have accepted the requirements for social order, not from fear of punishment, not by being terrorized or as abject submission to authority." But authority is extended by practically all of these authors to include anything that one feels one must not offend, from God through tradition and the *mores* of the community down to the school teacher and the traffic officer; to refrain from forbidden parking because you may be fined is wrong, to refrain because you know that is the way to integrate your personality with the community is right.

Dr. William H. Kelly of McGill, who is an expert on certain Colorado Indians, is strongly, and no doubt very rightly, opposed to the use of the white man's authority to break down the cultural systems of other peoples who come under it; he would certainly support the Fon of Bikom. Dr. Horace R. Cayton of Chicago is very properly bitter about the *mores* of white North America regarding Negroes; and Dr. Otto Klineberg is equally so about our insular attitude towards other races elsewhere. But do we have to throw authority out of the window because it makes mistakes and seeks to exercise its power beyond its proper realm? Did not a very good Teacher (we will avoid calling him an authority) bid us to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's? And is not one more likely to deny to Caesar the things that are *not* Caesar's, if he is convinced that they must be God's?

Morning Coffee

AS we write this we are looking out of our window at the office building across the street. It is having its face lifted. It began with a good wash some weeks ago, when pedestrians were surprised one sunny morning to find it raining heavily from hoses up above. (Our friends tell us that such a thing could happen only in Toronto.) Later came a massage treatment, which gave rise to a local sandstorm. Now something new is going on, and it seems to need a lot of scaffolding.

It is 9.30 a.m., and there are seven men on the job. One of them is at work on a part of the scaffold. Three others are sitting on the platform smoking cigarettes, while two more are chatting below. The seventh is climbing a ladder to the platform, carrying two cartons of hot coffee.

The Police Era

WE CAN understand, but we certainly cannot share, the apparent enthusiasm with which Mr. John Timmerman, assistant inspector general of public safety in the British zone in Germany, announced the other day in Winnipeg that "One of the most noticeable developments in our civilization is the increasing importance being assumed by police forces throughout the world". Mr. Timmerman is a species of policeman, which explains his enthusiasm. For ourselves we do not question that police forces are assuming increasing importance, and they are certainly assuming increased size; but we regard both these phenomena as "developments in our civilization" only in the sense in which cancer may be a development in the life of the human body. We would give a great deal if our civilization could rid itself both of the increased police forces and of the conditions which make them necessary.

These conditions are (1) the steadily increasing pressures of government, of authority, against the freedom of action of the citizen, and (2) the steadily increasing resistance of large groups of citizens against these pressures on themselves, and their equally increasing attempts to control the pressures on others in their own interests. Every regulation requires enforcement; every enforcement requires police. The more regulations and the more police, the stronger the desire of contending groups to control them both, and the more need for more police to control the contenders. And there are quite a number of contending groups in Canada, and other western countries, which would like to see the government controlling or regulating everything, on the sole condition that they shall be permitted to control the government.

Mercer Discipline

A GOOD MANY Canadians were much surprised when they learned — through a casual remark in court by a woman just released—that the women who were most active in the recent disorders at the Mercer Reformatory for Women had been subjected to a severe and degrading form of corporal punishment. Miss Agnes Macphail has already expressed her disapproval of this procedure, and we take it for granted that she and her associates of the official opposition will see to it that it is inquired into when the legislature meets. We do not think that the flogging of women, in any circumstances whatever, commends itself to the majority of the people of Ontario in this middle period of the twentieth century, and we suspect, from its extreme silence on the subject, that Mr. Dunbar's department shares our opinion.

Progress on Rights

WE FEEL entitled to report some progress in Canada in recent weeks in the matter of regard for the civil rights of citizens of all kinds and colors. The over-riding of the B.C. provincial regulations so as to give Canadians of Japanese racial origin the federal vote is a tremendous step in advance, or perhaps we should say a tremendous recovery of ground previously lost. The Chinese have received some of their just claims, and will shortly, we think, receive more. The Canadian Daily Newspaper Association has been so impressed with the insecurity of the rights of the press that it has joined in the demand for a constitutional amendment, and while it cautiously limits that amendment to the one subject of press freedom it is nevertheless debarred from ever again arguing against the procedure of constitutional amendment as the proper method for protecting the citizen against governmental tyranny. This is a matter in which we think most of the member newspapers will be loyal to their organization, and we welcome a most powerful ally in the fight for liberty.

It is a little ironical that just after we had pointed out that a recent Ontario decision against racially restrictive covenants had probably been influential towards procuring a U.S. Supreme Court decision which completely abolishes them within the republic, there should have been another Ontario decision flatly opposed to the former one. The case, we are glad to know, will be taken to appeal. It is easy to understand the reluctance of judges to alter the concept of "public policy" without more definite instructions from the lawmakers than can be found in Canada's adherence to the United Nations Charter, but nevertheless we have strong hopes that the higher courts will take a larger view of this problem.

THE FON OF BIKOM

("United Nations Trusteeship Council condemns marriage customs of the Fon of Bikom, who has 110 wives."— Canadian Press item.)

FAR to the south in the land of the palm
A kingdom exists, and they call it Bikom;
They've also a throne, and installed thereupon
Is a potentate known by the label, "the Fon".

With never a qualm and with perfect aplomb,
He sits and he governs, the Fon of Bikom.

The U.N. trustees live monogamous lives
And they deem that the Fon is redundant in wives;
In the interests of celibate Bikomese men
They intend to cut down on his hundred and ten.

The Fon of Bikom, the Fon of Bikom—
He hears their decision and gives not a dom!

This intent might be deemed as a little bit late,
For his age is the product of ten and of eight;
But the climate, you know, in the far Cameroons,
Reacts like a year of perpetual Junes.

'Twill be twenty-odd years ere they need to embalm
The Fon of Bikom, the Fon of Bikom.

J. E. P.

If Margarine Ban Aids Thousands, Its Sale Would Benefit Millions

By SVANHUIT JOSIE

Since 1919 the National Dairy Council, a trade association representing manufacturers, processors and distributors of milk and milk products, has been opposed to removal of the ban on oleomargarine in Canada. But other business groups, like the Retail Merchants' Association, and representatives interested solely in public welfare have pressed for revocation of the clause in the Dairy Industry Act which forbids the product. Dairy interests in other countries have shown that they can thrive with competition from margarine.

This article presents a strong case for margarine as a substitute for butter, taking note of margarine's much lower price and the Canadian Medical Association's confirmation of its wholesomeness. Furthermore, butter supply at present is quite short. Last week the Wartime Prices and Trade Board authorized a one cent a pound higher ceiling price on butter across Canada.

RECENT newspaper reports quote the president of the National Dairy Council of Canada as predicting for this country "the greatest butter shortage in history" next winter and spring. One "dairy official" is said to have stated that already black market operators in Toronto and Montreal have disrupted normal trade channels, and are storing away large quantities of butter for sale during the coming shortage. The remedy proposed by the "trade sources" is immediate removal of the price ceiling on butter or importation of butter. As is to be expected, they do not suggest the lifting of the ban on manufacture and sale of margarine. But this possible alternative is said to be receiving consideration from the government.

For several months now the battle to have the ban lifted has been on. Interested groups are becoming more and more vocal on the subject. Many voices have been raised both in the Senate and the House of Commons, and they have come from government members as well as from the opposition. A bill to remove the ban was introduced in the Senate at the last session by Liberal Senator Euler. It met with defeat. James Sinclair, a British Columbia member of parliament, also a government supporter, introduced a similar bill in the House of Commons where it was talked out. He plans to bring up his measure again during the next session when it will stand at the top of the list of private members' legislation.

When the subject was brought up in the House of Commons in 1946 the Minister of Agriculture stated that "the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine has never been discussed by the government at any time to my knowledge within the ten years that I have been in the government." The fact is that there has been no full-dress debate on the margarine ban in the House of Commons since the period immediately following the First World War when there was a shortage of butter combined with a high price—the same conditions which now promise to make the question one of increasing interest.

The issue is also brought to the fore now because Canada has recently entered into trade agreements at Geneva which, according to H. B. McKinnon, chairman of the Tariff Board, were thought by those who negotiated them to require removal of the prohibition on margarine. But Justice Department officials are reported to have decided that Canada is not committed under these agreements to lift the ban. Earlier Mr. St. Laurent, the Minister of External Affairs, in reply to a question in the House stated that if an international agreement did require the section to be repealed or amended . . . "there is nothing to prevent making duties or taxes as high as may be felt proper to leave the dairy industry completely undisturbed." However, the government has intimated to Newfoundland that if that country enters Confederation it will be permitted to manufacture margarine, and should Newfoundland become the tenth province it is conceivable that there would be some difficulty about preventing inter-provincial trade in margarine.

What is oleomargarine? It has been banned in Canada for so long that it seems likely that most Canadians will never have seen it, much less tasted it. It is an artificial substitute for butter made from beef and other animal fats or vegetable fats or both. Sometimes butter is added. It is much cheaper to produce than butter, and in fact sold in the U.S. at 25.5 cents a pound wholesale after removal of the price ceiling of 19 cents. The average price in Newfoundland is about half that of butter. Oleomargarine is manufactured and sold in all parts of the British Empire except Canada. In fact, Canada is the only country in the world which prohibits its manufacture, importation and sale.

Behind the Prohibition

The question then arises as to why it is prohibited here. The prohibition is contained in the Dairy Industry Act, and not, by the way, in the Food and Drugs Act. The Dairy Industry Act states:

"No person shall: (a) manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any oleomargarine, margarine, butterine or other substitute for butter, manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream."

The provision was carried over from an earlier law passed in 1886 (The Prohibition of Substitutes for Butter Act) which arose out of a move to impose a tariff on oleomargarine because it was thought to be competing with butter. During the discussion of this question many extreme statements were made about margarine; for instance, that it was manufactured of dead horses, rats and other unwholesome ingredients. This supposed unwholesomeness was the *only* reason given in the preamble of the original legislation for its prohibition: "Whereas the use of certain substitutes for butter, heretofore manufactured and exposed for sale in Canada, is injurious to health; . . ."

The prohibitive law of 1886 was observed until 1917 when the large quantity of butter being exported to the troops overseas resulted in a butter shortage at home. This was at a time when the government also felt the need for more dollars for the war effort, and it was therefore decided to allow the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine as a war measure. Although there were protests from the dairy interests, the national interest in time of war was allowed to prevail. An order in council was passed under the War Measures Act permitting the manufacture and sale of margarine notwithstanding the provisions in the Dairy Industry Act which were not repealed. Strict regulations were made as to inspection of manufacturing plants for cleanliness, wholesomeness of product etc., and the packaging was required to indicate clearly that the product was margarine and not butter. It was not permitted to color the margarine although it is common practice to color butter which is otherwise not brightly colored except in June.

Postwar Efforts

With the end of the war it was recognized that the order in council would lapse when the War Measures Act passed out of existence. But butter was scarce, and the price was high. So many people considered that the sale of margarine, which was considerably cheaper and which was mainly used by the low income people, should not be forbidden. Interested groups, many of whom had taken the opportunity during the period of sale to test the validity of the arguments against the use of margarine, began to make themselves heard. The Ottawa *Citizen* on April 14, 1919, published a resolution passed by the women of Ottawa, appealing to the federal government to permanently legalize margarine in Canada, "in order that children may thrive and not decline and that consumers be not deprived of their legitimate right, as in other countries, to have margarine for domestic use."

During every session from 1917 to 1922 a resolution to reimpose the ban on margarine was introduced in the House of Commons. But it was always defeated, the majority of the members feeling that the sale of margarine should be permitted. So after the War Measures Act expired in 1919, provision was made each year for one year's extension of the permission to manufacture, import and sell the product, until finally, in 1922, the Minister of Agriculture introduced a bill to permit the manufacture and importation of margarine into Canada "until the 31st day of August, 1923, and the offering for sale, the sale, and the having in possession for sale of oleomargarine . . . until the 1st day of March, 1924." Some members suggested that rather than pass such a bill it would be better to settle the margarine question once and for all by a vote of the House on its merits. The government seemed reluctant to follow that course, as there was division of opinion on the matter within the Cabinet. So the Bill was passed as introduced, and the permission expired in March, 1924, after which the latent prohibition under the Dairy Industry Act again came into effect.

It seems likely that had the matter of whether or not to permit the manufacture, importation and sale of margarine been put to a vote, the ban would have been lifted, because *year after year the judgment of Parliament was that it should be permitted with proper restrictions and regula-*

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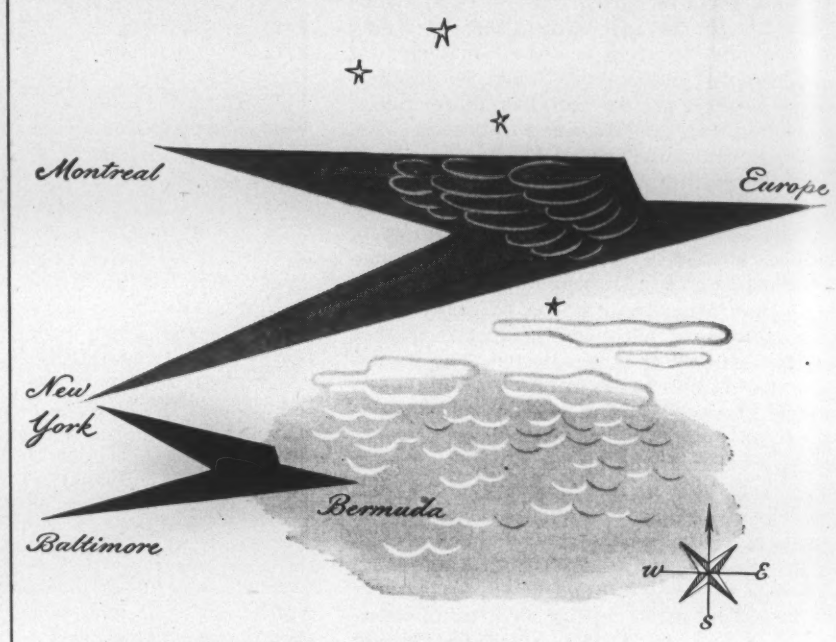

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* *Swift bird across the world. With apologies to John James Audubon.*

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tions as to the purity of the product and its food value.

As far as the writer has been able to discover, the support for continuance of the ban has come from the dairy interests, that is, the middlemen rather than the farmers. In 1917 the Minister of Agriculture stated that he had received representations from some "leading creameries". When the question was to the fore in 1922 resolutions were passed by at least 24 different associations representing dairy interests. The National Dairy Council, a trade association representing manufacturers, processors and distributors of milk and milk products, was organized late in 1918 or early in 1919, at the height of the controversy and has been actively engaged in opposition to removal of the ban. It was pointed out by a Minister of the Crown in 1925 that the opinion of the dairy interests on this subject would be no less biased than that of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the tariff question.

Anti-Ban Groups

Opposition to the ban has, of course, been voiced by the Canadian Manufacturers and Importers of Oleomargarine whose business was shortlived—from 1917 to 1923. They have had the support of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the Retail Merchants' Association (who had a study made to convince themselves of the purity of margarine). All these associations probably had financial or other personal interests in the problem. But it is significant that a great many representations asking that the sale of margarine be not prohibited have come from groups interested, not from a personal or financial point of view but from the point of view of public welfare, and particularly child welfare. When bringing one such resolution from the Local Council of Women in Hamilton to the attention of the House of Commons, the member for West Hamilton stated that 85 if not 95 per cent of Hamilton people favored manufacture and sale of oleomargarine although probably not more than 5 or 10 per cent used it, because "popular sympathy goes out to the class of people who find it very difficult to provide adequately for their families . . . " *

Mrs. R. J. Marshall, president of the National Council of Women, announced early in April that her association had forwarded a letter to Prime Minister King demanding that the manufacture of oleomargarine be permitted in Canada. A recent poll of its readers by a popular Canadian women's magazine showed that 80 per cent favored lifting the ban on margarine although a considerable proportion of those favoring this action did not expect to use the product themselves. The *Canadian Medical Association Journal* has expressed the hope that "persistence in the advocacy of its use may have its reward."

Wholesomeness

Three questions must be answered before we can decide whether or not the margarine ban should be lifted:

1. *Is margarine wholesome food?* Margarine is made from animal fats blended with vegetable oils—both excellent foods. The butter fat content varies from 0 to 30 per cent. As in the case of other manufactured foods, it would be required in accordance with the terms of the Food and Drugs Act to meet standards of cleanliness and wholesomeness.

The main supporter of the restriction in the House of Commons in 1922 said, "If it is proved that oleomargarine is a correct substitute for butter and can be made more cheaply in Canada than butter, then by all means let us change this resolution . . . " The assertion in the preamble of the prohibitory provision passed in 1886 that it is "injurious to health" has disappeared from the present day legislation. Its food value is no longer questioned, and a statement was made in a *Canadian Medical Association Journal* editorial last year that: "From the economic and nutritional aspects good margarine is superior to butter."

2. *Would margarine be fraudulently sold as butter?* This seems no more likely than that lard would be sold as shortening. During the six years that margarine was sold in Canada strict regulations were enforced as to the packaging and labelling clearly as margarine. The problem was not insuperable.

3. *Is it necessary and desirable in order to protect the dairy industry?* The mover of the 1922 resolution stated frankly, "We are asking for protection for the dairy interests of Canada." The dairy interests have made extensive representations to the effect that they cannot thrive with competition from margarine. But experience of other countries does not bear this out. Denmark, one of the greatest dairy countries in the world, is a big producer and consumer of margarine.

There are those who fear that the sale of margarine would bring down the price of butter. This has not happened in the U.S.A. where the price of butter has usually been higher than in Canada. An official of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture of Australia stated in Ottawa recently that competition of margarine with butter did not seem to be causing any trouble in that country. Some Canadian members of parliament, themselves in the dairy business, have expressed the opinion that the dairy interests would not be adversely affected; at least one public man in the same business has stated that he feels he must put the national interest above his personal interest.

Supposing the dairy interests would lose money if the sale of margarine were permitted, the question then arises whether their protection is being afforded at the expense of equally deserving groups whose welfare is endangered by the prohibition. It is well known that the present high cost of food is seriously affecting low income families, many of whom have large numbers of children. Senator Hardy, a man well known for his humanitarian views, has declared, "The claim is made that there are 500,000 dairy farmers in Canada—some speakers in various forums have put it as high as 700,000. Against this we have at least two million workers, to say nothing of the vast number of small salaried people such as clerks and small merchants. The present law is simply vicious class legislation."

Margarine has been proved to be a good food. It is wholesome and an adequate substitute for butter, and because of its considerably lower price can be used by those who cannot afford butter. When it is a question of eating oleomargarine or butter, the choice will no doubt be butter. But many have no choice now. For them, as a member of the House of Commons has said, "it is a question of eating oleomargarine or dry bread."

*The Wartime Prices and Trade Board last week authorized a one cent a pound higher ceiling on the price of butter. The best grade creamery butter will now be 74 cents per pound in Ontario and Quebec, 75 cents in the Maritimes, 72 in Manitoba, 71 cents in Saskatchewan and Alberta and 73 cents in British Columbia.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Mr. Truman Is Anxious To Start His Anti-Inflation Program

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

DESPITE President Truman's news conference assurance that peace prospects are "excellent", Administration critics contend that he erred seriously in calling the present, special pre-election session of Congress when a critical international situation demands close cooperation of both parties. The President's claim that the session is not political has not satisfied opponents, who declare that it was motivated entirely from a partisan standpoint and is not in the best interests of national security while the foreign situation is still simmering.

Mr. Truman made his optimistic prediction on foreign affairs, prior to the National Security Council conference with General Lucius D. Clay, American commander in Germany.

Although Congress may ask for a full report on the Berlin situation, Americans seem to be in agreement with the President's action in maintaining a firm policy toward Russia. Mr. Truman has given his complete endorsement to the position taken by Secretary of State Marshall to resist any Soviet coercion.

The President decided to soft-pedal international affairs in his session-opening message to Congress this week in order to concentrate on domestic matters because of what he regards as the urgency of such home problems as inflation. The Republicans have taken the stand that they have no obligation to carry out their own or anybody else's platform pledges during the 80th Congress, but Mr. Truman is seeking implementation of his anti-inflation program with a vengeance. The cost of living may decide how far he gets with it.

The Administration believes that the only solution to the upward spiral of living costs is in the enactment of these familiar legislative items:

1. Price ceilings on scarce commodities and basic materials. Emphasis to be on food necessities which are far out of the price line and on steel.
2. Stabilization of wages coincident with application of price ceilings.
3. Power to allocate and channelize basic materials for use where most needed.
4. His oft-requested, stand-by rationing powers on scarce commodities.

These provisions to some extent exceed the ten-point program outlined by the President when he announced the special session.

No G.O.P. Dancing

Mr. Truman has already discovered that the Republican-controlled Congress has no intention of dancing to his piping. He was given advance notice of this by Herbert Brownell, Governor Tom Dewey's presidential campaign chief, who accused the President of playing politics for his own benefit by demanding the "rump" session of Congress. In turn, Mr. Truman said that it will be up to the present session itself—and he is alluding to Republicans—to determine if the session is of the rump variety, or one that will produce results.

Dewey contends, through Mr. Brownell, that he has no mandate to try to put across a legislation program unless he is elected to office when the voters go to the polls in November.

The President promised that he will not "campaign" during this special session, but at the first hint of such activity, if it occurs, the G.O.P. indicates that it has ammunition ready to combat any sniping through Congress. The Truman camp charges that Mr. Dewey is merely hiding behind an alibi in refusing to go through with its platform program in the 80th Congress. They won't accept the Republican argument that the party should wait until it is in the White House and has complete control of government before acting on its pledged program.

Truman supporters also have no patience with the statement of Representative Clarence Brown of Ohio that the G.O.P. has no obligation to carry out its 1948 platform until the voters have shown whether they want Truman or Dewey or Henry Wallace or a Southern Democrat for president.

Republicans' Opportunity

Republicans have a first-class opportunity to mend their legislative political fences. The fact is that their platform is virtually in agreement with that of the Democrats on such measures as housing, federal aid to education, extension of social security, and that hot potato, civil rights. It is generally admitted that the G.O.P. Congressmen slipped in failing to pass some measures that can be helpful in garnering votes.

While the 80th Congress has the recommendations of President Truman to act upon, it will accept or reject these as it sees fit. Congress previously turned its back on price-control legislation. The Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, providing for public housing, got by the Senate but it is debatable if the House will approve it.

Where Mr. Truman stands to lose a lot politically in the session hinges on the action taken by Congress on the controversial civil rights program. In plain English, this is the Negro problem. Strangely enough, the Negro is subjected to discrimination in the North, but it is the Southern Democratic wing that is carrying the torch against the Truman civil rights program.

If the Democrats let them get away with it, the Republicans may enact the anti-poll tax, anti-lynching and Fair Employment Practices bills, which have been approved in both houses of Congress. That, of course, would produce the inevitable filibuster.

The civil rights issue is as old as the Democratic party. The Birmingham, Alabama, convention of Southern Democrats is reminiscent of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, when the split in the Democratic party brought on its collapse and the Civil War. Lincoln's election was a minority and sectional victory, with the opposing candidates, Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell polling about 940,000 more votes than the Great Emancipator. States rights was basically the issue in 1860, although what the Southerners wanted then was the actual protection of slavery in States and areas seeking statehood.

The Third Party of 1860 was the Constitutional Union Party and its candidate John Bell of Tennessee. Its platform was the Constitution, the Union and enforcement of law. Critics contend that the Third Party of 1948 is running on the platform of Joseph Stalin.

One-Appearance Wonder

While the Truman forces still admit that the Wallace movement can rob them of votes, there is actually less fear now from all sources about the Third Party. Wallace has been described as a "one-appearance wonder." Although he pulled thousands on his first visit to a city, he has not been able to attract good audiences on return visits. The tepid atmosphere of the Third Party convention in Philadelphia has certainly not intensified major party concern about the Wallace group.

What all politicians are worried about is inflation. There was a glimmer of hope in the news from Chicago that a major grocery chain had decided to continue to slash retail meat prices on the heels of reduction in livestock and wholesale meat prices.

The voters may not be too much interested about fine points of distinction in party platforms. They are acutely aware of how much they have to pay out for food and clothing. That appears to be the big problem in November. And that is why the Truman message concentrated on domestic issues rather than worrisome foreign affairs.

MORTAL PREDICAMENT

AND must I seek another land before I die,
That—lost, delirious—should I cry out your name,
Eyes will not glisten, nor insatiable watchers try
To piece together rumors which they can't reclaim,
(Being ephemeral) of all the joy we knew
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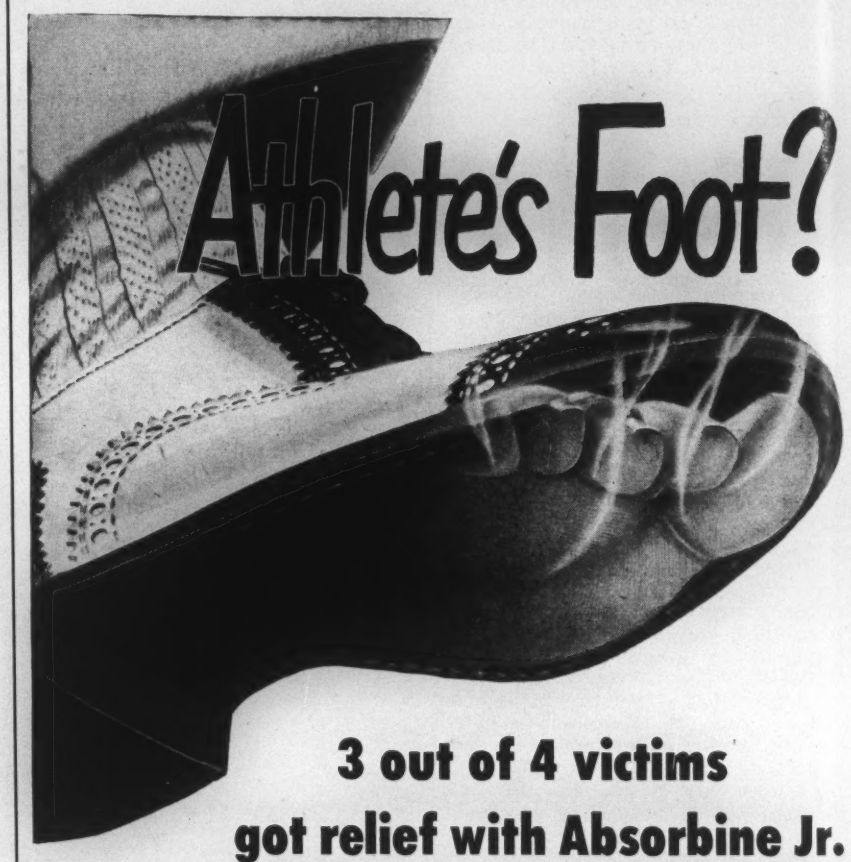

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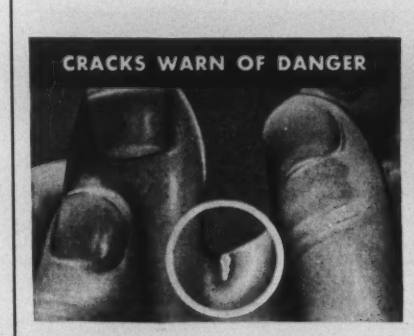
1. It dissolves the perspiration products on which Athlete's Foot organisms thrive. 2. It dries the skin between the toes. 3. It relieves Athlete's Foot itching and pain. 4. It cleanses and in this way helps heal broken tissue.

CRACKS WARN OF DANGER



Examine the skin between your toes tonight! Is it cracked, raw? These signs often mean that your feet have been infected with the organisms that cause painful, itchy Athlete's Foot. In warm weather they multiply *fast*.

DRENCH THESE CRACKS WITH ABSORBINE JR.

Pour it on, full strength, night and morning. Guard against reinfection. Boil socks at least 15 minutes. Don't share towels or bath mats. In abnormally stubborn or severe cases, consult your doctor. Get Absorbine Jr. at all druggists, $1.25 a bottle.

Absorbine Jr.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

Play Safe! Daily Hygiene!

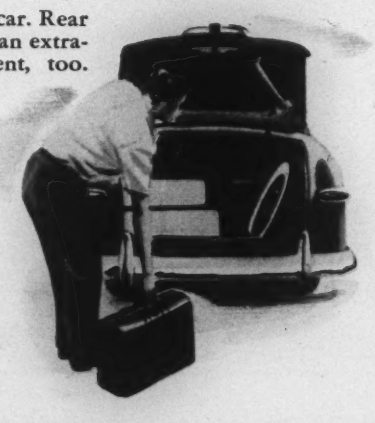
Help ward off Athlete's Foot by applying famous Absorbine Jr. to your feet every day! It's also wonderfully cooling after bathing.

LOOK A NEW CAR hits the LOW PRICE FIELD!

sensational in design and performance

Beautiful, isn't it? Long, sweeping lines. A solid, substantial look. The new Meteor is the very picture of surging power—and of elegant grace, too. Only 63 inches from road to roof line.

A big roomy, comfortable car. Rear seat a full 5 feet wide. And an extra-large luggage compartment, too.



Riding in a Meteor is restful, vibrationless. Springs and shock absorbers tuned in perfect balance. Seats are slung like a hammock between front and rear wheels. Dual duct built-in ventilation system brings in fresh air as desired, prevents fogging of windshield and windows.

Inside and out, the new Meteor is smart as a whip. Ultra-modern instrument panel with "black light" has instrument cluster directly in front of driver for instant reading.

Be miles ahead with Meteor

A PRODUCT OF FORD OF CANADA

Off like a rocket! The new Meteor swoops up any hill. Effortless, fingertip steering. Brakes that respond to a touch of your foot. "V" type, 8-cylinder, 100-horsepower engine gives smooth power with economy. A grand car to drive! A grand car to ride in!

SEE IT AT YOUR MERCURY AND LINCOLN DEALER'S

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Canadian Consumer Would Lose If Canadian Dollar Is Devalued

CANADIAN consumers are indeed fortunate that our dollar is not devalued. Everybody knows that a 10 per cent discount would be added to the cost of imported articles. Commodities exported, such as lumber and probably beef, would also cost Canadian users the 10 per cent premium on U.S. funds because it would be received on exports.

While some industries would benefit to the extent of many millions of dollars by devaluation, it would come from Canadian consumers. The exchange paid by the importer of oranges, machinery, etc., did not go to the U.S. shipper, as is commonly supposed. It stayed with our Foreign Exchange Control Board, who handed it over to the exporters of gold, lumber, paper, etc., when they turned in the U.S. funds received for shipments.

The import restrictions may not be compatible with a free economy, but neither is a fixed 90 cents dollar. If imports were restricted the free way, that is, by allowing the dollar to find its own level, the exchange rate would rise so as to make prices prohibitive to more and more people who can least afford to buy, until a balance with incoming funds is reached. Under present rampant profit-taking this would be disastrous to our standard of living and particularly fixed incomes.

Those interested in gold mines are reminded that they are still getting the same price in U.S. dollars, and we consumers merely stopped paying them the premium.

Mr. Drew recently remarked that "if it was sound to have the dollar at 90 cents from 1939 to 1946 then it is ten times more important now." I question the soundness of devaluation during the years when our exports to the U.S. exceeded imports. When the Exchange Control Board took over it had some $400 million in gold and U.S. funds. By 1941 this had shrunk to $187 million. Then the trend was reversed by the Hyde Park Agreement, and conditions were such that if there had been no control the U.S. dollar might have been discounted instead of ours. Most of the $1,624,000,000 in U.S. funds held by the board in July 1946 probably would have materialized anyway, and without our paying the premium on this and all other monies received during that period.

When our dollar was unduly devalued, our mounting reserves were increased by U.S. investors anticipating the return of our dollar to par. The U.S. investments in our government bonds, attracted by the premium, were not in our interest. Better to owe these to ourselves. Besides, the interest is paid in U.S. funds. Since they bought Canadian dollars to make their purchase, would not payment of interest in kind be quite proper? They'd still be ahead as the interest on the premium offsets the present N.Y. discount.

Hanover, Ont. JOHN W. GILBERT

Rural Electrification

I WAS highly encouraged by the opinion expressed in "Atomic Power—Not The Bomb" by P. M. Richards (S.N., May 22): "Statements by members of the Atomic Energy Commission and by competent scientists suggest that the uses of power from atomic energy will be limited, at least at first. The first users will be fixed plants producing power for homes, business and industry."

As you know, there is a virtually solid block of a quarter-million farm homes and farm plants thinly spread across the great fields of prairie Canada still waiting for the beneficent service of electric light and power. At the moment brave plans are being drawn by the respective authorities to electrify a few thousand of these rural homes each year. But the obstacles are basic and varied, and life is short.

If, therefore, the patient men in the research laboratories can discover a technique by which the great spaces can be spanned on a grid or sub-station basis from local power-plant energy sources, I would like to see those 250,000 prairie farms given top priority, in our national effort to build a prosperous and enduring rural-urban society in this favored land. This dream of rural electrification is the answer to the age-old question: "How're you goin' to keep 'em down on the farm?"

Toronto, Ont. WALTER P. DAVISSON

Cold Blast

FOR many decades now the art world, especially in painting and sculpture, has been going from bad to worse; and the most depressing feature of that decline has been the manner in which bad art has been extolled as good art in worthwhile publications. I think SATURDAY NIGHT too has gone beyond forgiveness in the reproduction of a painting entitled "Annunciation" by a "leading painter of Quebec" (S.N., July 3). I cannot—simply and honestly cannot—find words adequately to express the disgust and repulsion with which that horrible thing inspires me.

When will our artists come to their senses and admit that sheer, deliberate ugliness and distortion and blasphemous denial of beauty are not art? To me they connote decadence and a rotting of the human spirit. Some of the responsibility for the continuing vogue of such garbage rests on those publications, excellent in other respects, which give them countenance.

Union Bay, B.C. E. T. SEARLE

Sliced Ball

IN YOUR writer's protracted controversy about curved balls it is surprising that no one has mentioned the undeniable fact that a "sliced" golf ball does go off to the right—if hit by a right-handed player—with alarming suddenness and disastrous effect. The "slice" is caused by the player drawing the face of the club across the ball when it is hit. This causes a clock-wise rotation when the ball is viewed from behind. Thus the left-hand side of the ball is rotating against the pressure of the air caused by the passage of the ball and on that side the pressure is increased; whereas on the right-hand side the rotation is with the air pressure and therefore it is lessened, and naturally the ball curves to the right.

This agrees with the explanation given by J. L. Orr (S.N., July 10), but I think the illustration afforded by the golf ball helps one better to understand it.

Rothesay, N.B. W. R. HIBBARD

MOULDERS OF "CANADA UNLIMITED"

The Tourist Resort Operator

Painted by Stanley Smith

Summer time is a big playtime season everywhere in Canada. Sparkling lakes rimmed with sunny sands and cool trees are your heritage . . . and the Tourist Resort Operator blends these with solid Canadian good taste to form an "invisible industry". Because the Tourist Resort Operator adds a practical touch to the natural beauty of your play places, he transforms them into a magnet that draws more than two hundred million American dollars into Canada annually. The Tourist Resort Operator is a Moulder of "Canada Unlimited".

O'Keefe's
BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED

P104

LIGHTER SIDE

I.Q.'s and P.Q's

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THOSE tireless statisticians, the psychological researchers have recently worked out the problem of the human personality to the last decimal point. They can now tell you exactly how you rate as a human being in society and give you the figures on it.

The Personality Quotient, they point out, has nothing to do with the Intelligence Quotient. For instance, you can have the I.Q. of a genius and along with it the P.Q. of a thwarted three-year-old. On the other hand it is possible to have a towering Personality Quotient combined with just enough literacy to enable you to follow the action in a comic book.

The individual with a high P.Q. engages in group activities and is tireless in interesting and influencing people. He remembers and repeats stories, likes introducing people, is generous with compliments and thrifty with criticism. He doesn't go off by himself to read, paint, play the piano or even indulge in solitaire, for these are private activities which tend to have a deteriorating effect on personality. He does things he dislikes doing because he has been taught that these are right and necessary things to do. He is usually employed, and as a rule successfully married.

By contrast, the man with a low P.Q. tends to be bookish, shy and so unhappy socially that when he does get round to presenting people to each other he usually manages to introduce former husbands and wives who loathe each other. If his I.Q. is high it usually includes a streak of malice, so that even if he remembers good stories and repeats them, they are usually at the expense of his friends and acquaintances, which sends his P.Q. still further down. He never engages cheerfully in work he dislikes, on the ground that it is the right and necessary thing to do. He just thinks it a damn nuisance and ducks it when possible. While he is frequently unhappy in his marriage, it sometimes happens that a man with a high I.Q. and a low P.Q. gets along very contentedly with a mate whose I.Q. rating is low and P.Q. correspondingly high. (This probably explains why famous men of letters have sometimes settled down quite satisfactorily with female illiterates.)

WITHDRAWAL and moroseness always indicate a low P.Q. On this basis, a happy drunk in a street car should rate an exceptionally high Personality Quotient. He is eager to interest and influence people and to extend the circle of his acquaintances; he not only doesn't read but does everything he can to see that no one else reads; he is a group-enthusiast and insists on leading everybody in community singing. At this point his P.Q. is probably at its height. It is only fair to add, however, that in the subsequent hangover with its accompanying withdrawal and moroseness it will inevitably sink to zero.

The originators of the Personality Quotient are, it must be admitted, a little vague about the meaning of personality itself. Under their terms personality doesn't include talent or imagination or any of the perverse and non-conformist qualities that make the human race interesting and set the individual apart from the group.

WHAT, for instance, would the researchers make of Mr. Winston Churchill?

Mr. Churchill is a voracious reader, but there is no indication that as a result of his bookishness his habit of interesting and influencing people has contracted. Most of the time he delights in interesting and influencing others. Then when he feels the need of relaxation he doesn't engage in group-activities—he goes off all by himself to paint. He doesn't make a practice of refraining from criticism, and his rare compliments are likely to be even more terrifying than his criticisms, (*e.g.*, his tribute to Ramsay MacDonald as "the boneless wonder" and to Mr. Clement Attlee as "a modest man who has a great deal to be modest about"). To make things still more confusing he is happily married and has never had difficulty with unemployment. About the best one can figure out, using the new personality-rating, is that Mr. Churchill is a brilliant personality with a low personality quotient.

By contrast President Harry Truman has always seemed, until recently, a rather inconspicuous personality with a high P.Q. His current behavior however—aggressiveness, a tendency to criticize freely, to refrain from paying compliments, or making friendly overtures to people he dislikes, etc. etc.—have brightened his personality while sending his P.Q. way down. Our own Premier King is a man of reticent personality combined with a fairly low P.Q. and should provide the perfect illustration of the ruling that "a good mind and good character is handicapped unless coupled with an effective personality quotient". Only it hasn't worked out that way. In spite of his personality-rating — or conceivably because of it—Mr. King has done very well for himself over the last half-century.

THE experts themselves admit that they are baffled by the queer relationship between intelligence and "personality", and by the way each tends to shrink or expand at the expense of the other. They point out that the individual who goes off by himself to read a book, paint a picture, play the piano, or just brood over the problem of the group, tends to deteriorate as a member of the group. "The solution of the paradox—a growing intellect and a stationary or shrinking personality," they conclude, "is the most important problem confronting our educational system today."

The totalitarian states, it may be pointed out, have worked out their own educational solution for the paradox. First they set out to clean up illiteracy, and made sure that everyone knew how to read. Then they provided reading material so heavily state-sponsored and uniform that all reading became group-reading and people of a dangerously inquiring type of mind tended to lose interest in reading entirely.

Under this system nobody goes off to play the piano or compose music for his own private enjoyment, thus losing touch with the group and cutting down his Personality Quotient. If he does, there is always a committee on hand to check the deviation and see that he gets back into line.

There is no unemployment under this system and people do many things they dislike doing, because they have been taught it is good and necessary, and also because the alternative is likely to be even less agreeable. Everybody is carefully trained to be group-conscious and any private activity, particularly private thinking and brooding, is strictly discouraged. In this way, it is quite possible to bring about, if not a mass-elevation of personality, at least an elevation of mass personality.

The alternative seems to be just to let people develop their personalities in their own hit-or-miss fashion. It is quite possible to check and measure human personality and then hold it to arbitrary government standards, but no one but a strict totalitarian would think it worth the trouble.

• •

LEISURE
(Resort Version)

WHAT is this life when void of care
We've too much time to sit and stare?

There's time to beef about the price
Of eggs and hairpins, cornflakes, ice.

And time to cuss the cook's best fare—
And miss the Beauty everywhere.

There's time to smirk about the stork,
And model that swim-suit from New York.

And time for bridge, and time for spite
Against folks out too late last night.

But never an hour to read a book,
And certainly no time to cook.

No time to sit and pen a ditty
Like this—but just to miss the city.

No time, though basking in the sun,
To watch the wrens build—that's no fun.

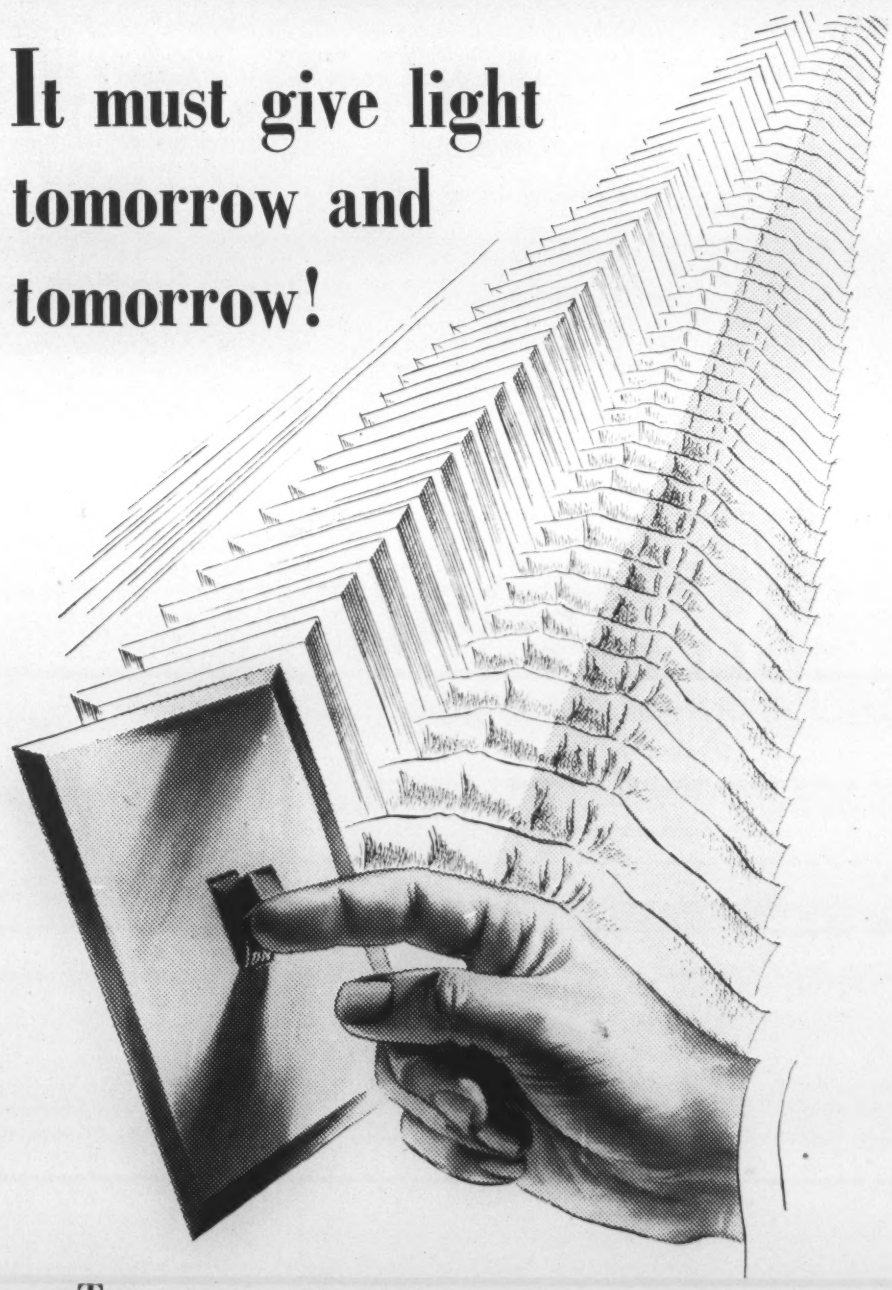
No time, though sitting by the dock,
To more than yawn and smooth one's frock.

Poor summer rest if void of care
We merely sit like saps and stare.

JOHN F. DAVIDSON

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

It must give light tomorrow and tomorrow!



TODAY many sections of the country are seriously affected by shortages of electrical power.

But this situation is being remedied. Vast new power projects are now being developed — *through the investment of life insurance funds.*

You see, part of every dollar that you put into life insurance is *invested* in government, public utility and industrial bonds. And millions of these life insurance dollars are helping to pay for new electrical power plants throughout the Dominion.

When they are completed, there will be power enough for all our homes, farms and industries in future years.

Thus your life insurance serves a double purpose. It provides financial protection for your family. And it helps raise the living standards of the nation.

A message from the life insurance companies in Canada and their agents.

It is good citizenship to own LIFE INSURANCE

L-388

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Literary Productivity Has Taken Great Stride in French Canada

By B. K. SANDWELL

THERE has been an almost incredible speeding up of activity in the literary circles of French Canada, and while a great deal of the resultant output has a very definite religious flavor it is nevertheless decidedly less ecclesiastical in tone than the product of the Montreal presses used to be, and there is, as has already been noted in these columns, a noteworthy fraction of the whole which allows itself a critical attitude towards some of the manifestations of ecclesiasticism. Professor W. E. Collin's annual review of French work in the 1947 "Letters in Canada" of the *University of Toronto Quarterly* has broken all records except 1946 in running to 22 pages; and the index of French publications in the same compilation contains nearly 175 items. Religion and nationalism (French), separately or together, are the driving force of rather more than half of the works dealt with. The Marian Congress provoked quite a spate of books dealing with the cult of the Virgin, ranging from pure devotion to some fairly good poetry.

One of the most interesting writers in Quebec, who however is not likely to reach an English audience because of the special qualities of his work, is Robert Charbonneau, poet, critic and novelist, whose two novels of life in a small Quebec industrial town are the subject of a critical study (in French) by Dr. M. B. Ellis of Marianopolis College, Kingston—"Robert Charbonneau et la Creation Romanesque" (Editions du Levrier, Montreal, 60c). Both books are studies of the ravages of "accidia", that vice of the present age which has so taken possession of us that we no longer recognize its character any more than the air we breathe. Both the chief characters are persons who dry up, so to speak, in their early adult years because of not having the capacity to care deeply for anything. It is not so much that they love themselves too greatly, but that they do not love anything or anybody else. Without ever using the language of theology, Mr. Charbonneau makes it clear that this incapacity is due to a spiritual lack, that religious faith has ceased to be a part of the *milieu* in which these characters were formed.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Charbonneau, whose art has been based on old-country French models, does not blame this situation on the Conquest or the British North America Act or the prevalent Protestantism of the continent; his French Canadians are just as much the makers of their own *milieu* as the French of France, or rather the *milieu* is a joint product in which a small group of old English families have had a hand along with the much larger number of French with whom they have freely associated for several generations—as is actually the case in the old lumber towns.

A Powerful Influence

Mr. Charbonneau's structural technique, though much improved in "Fontile" over what it was in "Ils Posséderont la Terre", is not yet equal to the task of making his psychological studies easy reading, and the wholly unfamiliar kind of life with which he deals makes it unlikely that these books will be translated; that he will produce others which will be is hardly open to doubt. But he is a writer of strong individuality and profoundly serious intent, who is already influencing his Quebec colleagues.

The new edition of the monumental "Le Canada: Puissance Internationale" of André Siegfried (Armand Colin, Paris) is almost a new work. Originally published in 1937, the first edition has been translated into English, and presumably this will happen in time to the new one. No writer has done more to explain Canada not only to the outside world but to Canadians themselves, and no writer has approached the task with more comprehension, industry or efficiency.

An outsider has immense advantages in respect of the ability to speak freely on delicate subjects without being accused of partisanship. Thus Mr. Siegfried can say what probably no Canadian would care to say on the subject of the rise of the proportion of French in the population. "What would happen if they became 35 per cent, 40 per cent, who knows, even some day 51 per cent? It is not very likely that the majority should thus be reversed, but if it were I must say that I cannot see the English accepting the position of being numerically second in a Canada by majority French. They would revolt, would prefer a secession, possibly annexation to the United States. Let me repeat; this thing will not happen, but even a strong apparent tendency in this direction would bring to life a latent hostility which would resort to preventive measures of defence. The English element would be tempted to seek an artificial resumption of the large-scale immigration of earlier days, to provide it with recruits. If this reversal of policy could take place by parliamentary decision against the will of the French, the nature of the reaction would depend on the psychology, the political situation, but in an important degree also on the economic equilibrium of the country".

These, this reviewer may venture to add, are among the fundamental considerations which make it hard to determine whether Canada is a nation or still a colony. If it is a colony, the controlling of its population with a view to the interest of the mother country or the mother race is inevitable enough. If it is a nation, it is hard to see justifying reasons why one kind of its people, a kind which does not care to propagate itself, should have the right to call on other nations to provide it with population merely to keep the propagating element in a minority; at least that is how it would appear to us if we were a member of the propagating element. The political issue envisaged is rather closely parallel to that concerning conscription.

Barbeau's Vast Work

Laval University has had the happy idea of devoting the second issue of its quarterly, *Les Archives de Folklore*, to the work of Marius Barbeau. The index of the productions of this amazingly industrious investigator of the cultural traditions of both French and Indian Canada contains 80 monographs, 19 collaboration works, 39 contributions to collections, 228 contributions to magazines, and a vast host of newspaper articles. They begin in 1914, four years after the young Rhodes scholar had received his Oxford degree; four years after that he was already president of the American Folklore Society and co-editor of its magazine. The book includes an excellent short biography by the compiler, Clarisse Cardin, and a charming "Letter-Preface" by Louvigny de Montigny.

The Montreal publishing house of Fides, which has branches in France, Belgium, Brazil and the U.S.A., has produced "L'Année Liturgique au Grand Orgue" ($1.40) by Joseph Bonnet, the incomparable liturgical organist who, born in France in 1884, died in Rimouski, Canada, in 1944, of the hardships experienced in fleeing from France and the anguish of knowing his country trampled by the invader. The book is a set of programs for some 45 great services of the church year, with many analytical notes. The taste is that of a profound adherent of the organ classics, with a high regard for such moderns as Franck and Guilmant who have succeeded in carrying on their tradition in their spirit.

And this is an appropriate place to notice a book which is not in French but should do much to promote an interest in that language among English-speaking Canadians. "Laurentian Heritage" by Corinne R. Rouleau (Longmans Green, 90c.) is, in the words of the editor, W. F. Langford, "a welcome addition to the lamentably small list of books portraying the Canadian background, whether English or French". It appears to have been written in French and translated by the author, with notable skill, and it narrates a childhood on an Old Quebec farm in the 'seventies and 'eighties. The printer rather than the author is probably responsible for "the farm chores developed on grandfather" instead of "devolved" (p. 20) and "to yield the scythe" when the meaning is obviously "to wield" (p. 34). Adults can usually correct such errors for themselves, but this book is intended mainly for students.

OCEAN

YEARS stretch ahead—a vast, grey ocean
Now changed by sunlight's alchemy;
Now ruffled by grief's stormy motion.
Through silver surf of days I see
Small, colored sails draw suddenly near—
I watch them heading toward the beach,
Bringing the gift of someone dear,
A friendship not beyond my reach.
With hopeful eyes, through dark and storm
I watch these small ships heading in;
I keep my spirit's embers warm
To cheer each mariner; glad to spin
Out of their sea-tanged words a wide
Vision to greet the new day's tide.

PAULINE HAVARD

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MATRICULATION—GRADES IX-XIII
Make Early Application for Fall
FALL TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
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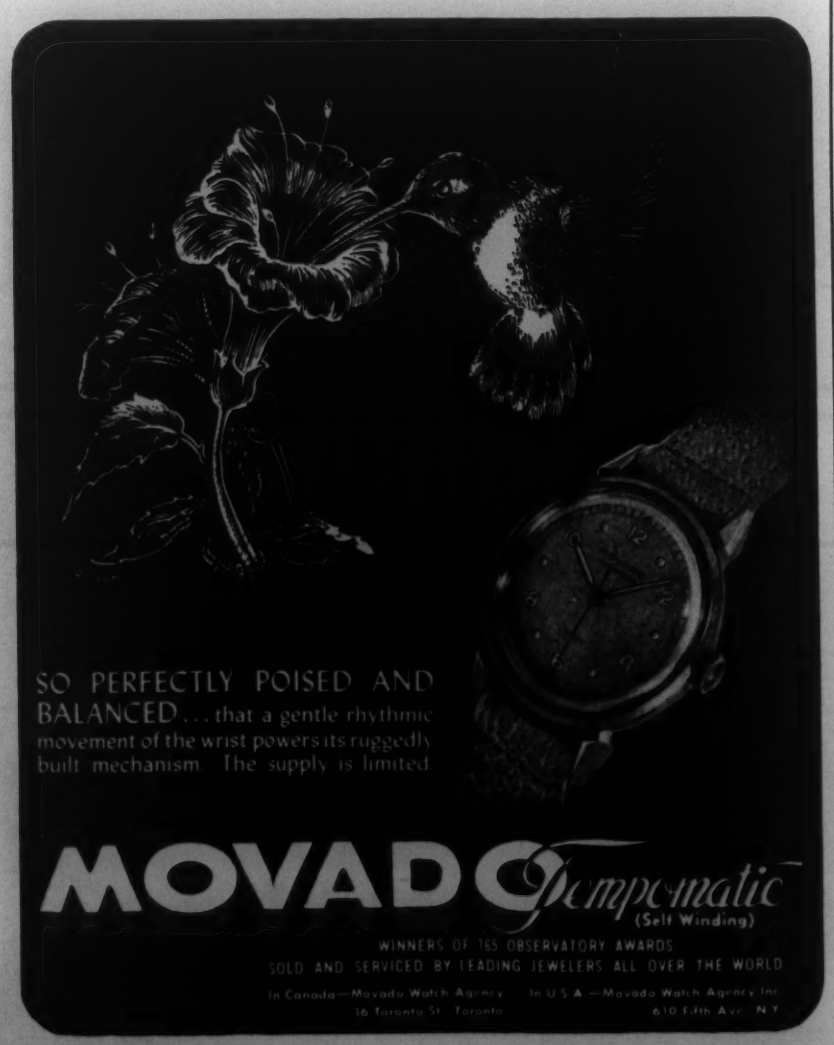
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WINNERS OF 165 OBSERVATORY AWARDS
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WELDTEX STRIATED PLYWOOD
Offers
DISTINCTIVE STYLING—
IMPRESSIVE AND INEXPENSIVE!

The above illustration of an office interior shows how the simple, vertical lines of Weldtex accentuate the curving sweep of the walls—adding dignity and impressiveness to the entire atmosphere. Weldtex is also used in the construction of the desks.

The view of the den also shows the adaptability and restful comfort of Weldtex. Here is a "man's room" of restful comfort and supreme simplicity, of which any owner may well be proud.

Weldtex may be used in any room in your home, for beauty and utility. It harmonizes perfectly with any appointments. It is also used to splendid effect on home exteriors and is ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Armed Strength, Recent Set-Backs May Urge Stalin To Strike Now

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT IS now clear that the Western Powers are consciously using the air-lift to Berlin to gain time for the exhaustion of every possibility of diplomacy and negotiation. While affirming and reaffirming their intention not to be coerced, they do not intend to deliver an ultimatum, as yet, demanding the opening of the land and water supply routes into the German capital, nor do they plan to run in armed convoys.

They need time, as one writer has put it, *to convince their own people*, almost as much as the Russians, of the seriousness of their intention to stand firm. They have to make it absolutely clear before their own people and the whole world that they have tried every reasonable compromise.

It is not only the dispatches from Paris and from the Western Union conference at the Hague which emphasize the need to convince people of the importance of standing firm in Berlin. Such a nationalist, Republican, business man's paper as the *U.S. News* declares that "a war fought for the right to feed 2,500,000 Germans would hardly make sense." And Henry Wallace screams that we should "give up Berlin in the search for peace." So there we have it: "Would you die for Berlin?"

True, Berlin and the Berliners do not, of themselves, make a very persuasive cause for our people to fight for. But was it not the same in 1939, when the question was put: "Would you die for Danzig?"; and in 1938, when, as Chamberlain saw it, it was a question of dying for Czechoslovakia, "a far-away country, of which we know practically nothing."

As Eden Sees It

The British and French waited then until it was a case of "dying for Poland." The Americans waited much longer, until the question "would you die for Pearl Harbor?" could only be answered with a unanimous affirmative.

Can any of us really believe, with Henry Wallace, that the question today is: "Would you die for Berlin?" I have given my own views over the past many months of what a retreat from Berlin would mean; here is the view expressed by Mr. Eden three weeks ago in the House of Commons.

"Within 24 hours thousands of Germans who had been cooperating loyally with the Allies would be arrested . . . We know what their fate would be. Newspapers licensed by us to spread the ideas of truth and democracy would disappear overnight. What would be the effect on our authority and on our position in the remaining free countries of Western Europe, and in the world?

"The shock to Austria would be completely devastating. It would amount to *an invitation to the Soviets to repeat in Vienna what had succeeded in Berlin* . . . If such an event happened how could this country hope to build up a Western Union and bring Italy into it? Powerful Communist elements in Italy and France would gain a sweeping accession of strength . . . while those forces in the Eastern European satellites (who yearn for true liberation) would be highly discouraged . . . How could we allay the fears of the Scandinavian countries if we ourselves ran away from Berlin?

"This is, above all, an occasion on which we must stand firm. *Any vacillation on our part would only encourage the rulers of the Soviet Union to apply further pressure*, which would result in further yieldings, until at last a stand has to be taken which makes war inevitable."

That seems to me to sum up very well our view of the Berlin issue: that the Soviets are striving to win a great victory in their long-proclaimed campaign to establish a Soviet Europe, a victory which would fix their rule firmly on the wavering satellites of the East, weaken the confidence and the resistance of the democratic nations of Western Europe, undermine the influence and position of Britain and America throughout that continent, and encourage the forces of Communism throughout the world.

That is our view, and the reasons why we might consider it necessary to fight "for Berlin" if the Soviets forced the issue. Now what is the Soviet view of the issues at stake in the Berlin crisis, which might make *them* willing to fight it out now? I don't think that it can be disputed that they have the aims portrayed above to spread Communism throughout Europe and the world. But I am not sure that they would themselves launch a new world war *to achieve this aim*.

How Soviets May See It

Stalin's policy, laid down in his textbook "Problems of Leninism" still sold in Communist bookstores everywhere in the world, has been to count on the divisions and contradictions and "inevitable crises" within the capitalist world to bring on this development, with the Soviet Union and its affiliated Communist parties abroad merely exploiting these crises to the utmost.

However, besides being international Communist revolutionaries the Soviet leaders are also Russian nationalists. It is the varying mixture of the two policies which gives us so much difficulty in estimating what they are likely to do.

Let us try to put ourselves in the position of the men in the Kremlin, viewing our policies in Europe, as they do, without first-hand knowledge or understanding of our motives. We can take it for granted that they don't waste any time considering whether it may be their fault that there has been a failure to agree on a settlement for all of Germany, in default of which we have gone ahead and set up a separate West German state. They never intended to "agree" except on their own terms; and they assume that just as they are working on a long-term plan for securing control of Germany, so all of our moves are part of a sinister design to do the same.

What they see is that we are going ahead building up a state in Western Germany, including the great armaments potential of the Ruhr, and linked through the Marshall Plan to Western Europe, and yet staying on in Berlin, keeping them from effectively setting up an East German Communist state, which they have been preparing ever since they marched in, with the intention of expanding it into an all-German Communist state. *In short, they see us winning the battle for Germany*, which they themselves have always asserted to be decisive for the control of Europe.

Alarm Over Marshall Plan

As materialists, they reacted with the greatest alarm to the Marshall Plan. According to their lights and understanding this could only be a plan not for aiding but for dominating Europe. Consider how quickly they set up the Cominform, as an instrument for crippling it; and how they sent the French and Italian Communist parties into the fight, against the warnings of some of the chief leaders of these parties that such a fight would sacrifice much of the wide popular support which they had been winning so successfully.

Consider how sharply they vetoed the desire of the Polish and Czechoslovak governments to share in the Marshall Plan, believing that this would be bound to loosen Czech and Polish ties to the Soviet system; and how, to make sure of Czechoslovakia, they seized that country in a preventive coup last February, precisely because their reports showed that the Communist party would lose its leading position in the forthcoming elections—just as the Communist Popular Front in Finland has done.

Consider, too, that it was just after the passage of the Marshall Plan by Congress (the Kremlin had hoped all along that it would be defeated or emasculated), after Truman's call for a new draft and an arms preparedness program, and after the London Conference which set up a West German state, that the Soviets began to put the squeeze on us in earnest in Berlin by halting train traffic and closing down the Allied Control Council and the many joint activities of the Kommandatura.

To round out this discussion of Soviet policy I would like to quote from an incisive article by H. R. Trevor-Roper (author of "The Last Days of Hitler") in the New York *Times* Magazine for July 17. He finds that in the first two years after the war the Russians were confident. "Believing that they had used and deceived the Western Allies in wartime strategy, they expected to continue the process in peace . . . In almost every capital of liberated Europe the Communists held or shared power and had orders and plans to monopolize it; history seemed on their side and they envisaged the gradual but unresisted conquest of Europe."

In such circumstances, he goes on, the problem of Germany seemed a local, not an international problem. "Germany was simply a conquered country which must be prevented from recovering its strength and becoming a threat to Eastern Europe again. Since German strength had depended upon German industry, Russian policy was one of spoilation, pastoralization and exploitation . . . . Machinery, installations and experts were carried off into Russia; the Silesian coalfields and industries were transferred to Poland; German economy was reduced to an agricultural economy; reparations from current production indefinitely delayed the revival of industry; and German enterprises were run as Soviet cartels."

Change Their German Policy

The technique which had been used so successfully throughout Eastern Europe, of destroying the old ruling class and leaving only a leaderless peasantry and Communist-led city proletariat, was also used in Germany. "By land reform and expropriation the Russians eliminated the Junker class with which Prussian history and tradition had been associated; they broke up the old Prussian provinces; and by gradual processes, exactly similar to those used in the rest of Eastern Europe, they set up a Communist-controlled administration to consecrate by its acceptance the new order in Eastern Germany. Such was the policy of Russia in Germany from 1945 to 1947."

Now the great point is that this policy was consistent with the interests of Russia's satellites in Eastern Europe. Poland and Czechoslovakia both feared a strong Germany, both wished to see her weakened, and both received large territorial bribes in the process, and the promise of taking over Germany's place as the industrial suppliers of Eastern Europe. Further, insofar as the weakening of Germany was concerned, this policy had the support of France.

But then the Communist tide turned in Europe, and the Soviet leaders began to fear that we might win Western Germany and revive its strength for a future attack on Russia, as all attacks on Russia since Napoleon's time have been based on control of Germany. If we ask, why should the Soviets fear that we will attack them, Trevor-Roper answers that paranoic ideas are difficult to refute. "Surrender justifies them and resistance confirms them."

Obsessed by this fear, the Soviet leaders, who always have an alternative policy in reserve, began to apply such a one to Germany. "Policy B is a complete reversal of Policy A: assuming that the West is seeking to organize Germany against Russia, it is a Russian attempt to outbid the West in the competition for the leadership of Germany."

A Communist government in Berlin, the historic capital of authoritarian Germany, would appeal for political unity—under Berlin . . . . against the appeal of a new government sitting in Frankfort, the historic capital of liberal Germany, for economic unity. "To the Russians, the introduction of the Western mark into Berlin was the last provocation: the advance of dollar imperialism into the capital of their zone. Their reply has been the Siege of Berlin."

But Trevor-Roper finds great weakness in the new Soviet policy for Germany, in that it cannot be combined with the earlier one, but cancels it out, and cannot appeal at the same time to the satellites who want to see Germany divided and weakened and want to hold the territory they have secured from her, and to the Germans, who want their strength revived and their territory restored.

"The Czechs and Poles are not anti-Western—they need Western capital and would fain have accepted the Marshall Plan—they are anti-German; and since Policy B is not only anti-Western but pro-German, they see in it a positive menace." All evidence suggests that they were not willing to line up behind this new Soviet policy when Molotov presented it to them at the Warsaw Conference last month.

I think, however, that we should not cheer too loudly over the Soviet political weakness beginning to show in Germany and Eastern Europe. It could be just the thing, combined with his great but diminishing military advantage, to impel Stalin to strike now. And he may figure that a few atomic bombs dropped on his civilian population would solidify them behind the government, as German barbarism did.

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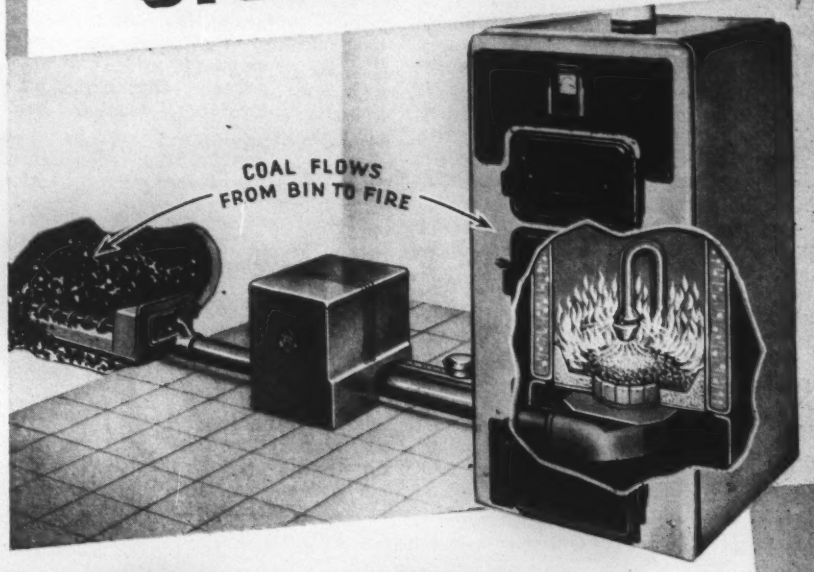

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LONDON LETTER

Loud Hurrahs For Health Scheme Ignore Croakings of Economists

By P.O'D.

London.

ON July 5th the new National Health Service and the new National Insurance Scheme went into operation. About half the population has registered for insurance—registration being automatic in the case of the workers previously registered under the old insurance scheme—and most of those who haven't registered will soon do so. There are heavy penalties if they don't. The actuarial calculations on which the new National Insurance is based depend on everyone coming into it.

Much the same position exists in the case of the Health Service which is linked up with the Insurance Scheme—the same weekly stamp covers both. Most of the doctors have indicated their willingness to serve, and vast numbers of new patients have registered with them. The new Health Service is thus off to a reasonably good start, though it will take time to bring facilities up to the demands that will be made on them. Already there are stories of long waiting lists for admission to hospital.

Socialists are naturally enough claiming all the credit for these vast and beneficent reforms. Actually the main lines were laid down in the days of the Coalition government, and were based on the recommendations of special committees which had spent years preparing the plans. At the same time, it is a Socialist government that has put them into effect; and it must, in all honesty, be admitted that had a Tory government been in power, the plans might have been much longer delayed and applied on a much smaller space. The Tories would have probably worried a good deal more about the cost of it all.

Just at present nearly everyone is thinking a lot about benefits and very little about costs. The benefits are immense and obvious and very widely spread, and they are here already. The costs may also be immense, but the bill doesn't have to be paid right away, and most of it will have to be met by the taxpayer. That harrassed man may well be forgiven a certain amount of foreboding as he gazes into the financial future.

In spite of the heavy stamp duties which everyone must pay—nine shillings a week in the case of an employed man (his employer paying half), over six shillings in the case of a "self-employed" man, and so on down in a graduated scale to 2s. 3d. for an unemployed girl under 18—in spite of all these multitudinous weekly contributions, government actuaries estimate that the cost of the Insurance Scheme to the Treasury in 1948 will be £175 millions, and that it will rise steadily as an aging population demands more and more in retirement pensions to about £450 millions in 1978. And the National Health Service, estimated to cost £250 millions a year, is in addition.

The benefits may be great, but the price is certainly high. Small wonder that among the loud and happy huzzas of welcome and congratulation and godspeed, the economist is heard croaking his warnings like a dejected crow.

Station's Centenary

Not often does one hear of a railway station celebrating its centenary, as Waterloo Station in London has just done. At that, Waterloo is not London's oldest by any means. Nine Elms, a mile or so away, is 10 years older; but Nine Elms is only a freight depot and has no history worth talking about, while Waterloo is one of the famous stations of the world, and is simply stiff with history both gay and tragic.

When it was found that Nine Elms Station was not quite near enough to the centre of London, it was decided to extend the old Southern Line closer to Waterloo Bridge. In July, 1848, the new station was opened with four platforms, where 34 trains a day arrived and departed.

This was regarded as a really terrific development at the time, but in a few years they had to add to it, and add, and add, until between 1912 and 1922 the whole station was rebuilt.

This is the Waterloo Station we know today, but the station bell survives as a reminder of the old Waterloo, and the little toll-house where the police used to collect tolls from the cabmen driving into the station yard.

Golf Doldrums

Henry Cotton, after winning the British "Open" for the third time, is now regarded as having joined the exalted group of golf's Old Masters. Not that he is so old—41, in fact—but old enough for there already to be talk of his retirement from competitive golf. It would be wise not to take this very seriously. Eminent performers at golf, like those on other stages, have a way of playing many farewell performances.

Cotton's victory is especially welcome just now as an offset to the victory of Frank Stranahan, the American, in the "Amateur", and also as administering a badly needed fillip to British golf generally. Golf in this country is at present rather in the doldrums, not because our visitors have a way of walking off with our prizes, but because economic conditions are making it difficult for the ordinary British golfer to play at all. Cotton's fine win will do nothing to change these conditions, but it may do something to restore the enthusiasm for the game which is the best guarantee of its survival.

Greatly increased cost of upkeep, falling membership, shortage of gasoline, these are the chief causes that are bringing a good many golf clubs to the point of hauling down the flag—or perhaps I should say, pulling the little flags out of the holes. And once a golf club closes down, eager town-planners are generally waiting to run neatly hideous rows of bungalows along what used to be fairways.

Golf in England has become too expensive. Everything to do with the game costs far more than it should. Not that most golfers could by any stretching of the term be described as rich, but there are many who would like to play who feel that they cannot afford it.

The best hope for the future of the game is that, as in Scotland, it should be brought within almost everyone's reach. This means more publicly owned courses. It also means that existing golf clubs should cut their expenses to the minimum—as indeed most of them are being forced to do—and that golfers themselves should be less exacting in their demands. The miles and miles of velvety fairway, the billiard-table greens, the carefully raked and weeded bunkers, the luxurious and elaborately equipped clubhouses, all the expensive paraphernalia of the game—golfers must be satisfied with a good deal less than this, if they want to go on playing.

Not Even For Export

When a wealthy American orders a couple of Rolls-Royces it is sad indeed not to be able to accommodate him. In the case of Mr. Cameron Peck, of Illinois, the difficulty is that he wants a 2-cylinder Rolls of 1904, and a 4-cylinder of the 1905 vintage, and these apparently are just not to be had. *"Tout casse, tout passe"*, even Rolls-Royces, and these have vanished.

I am reminded of a story, which I heard some years ago, of a man who bought an ancient Rolls, small and decrepit but still viable. He sent it to the Rolls factory to be overhauled, and got in reply a charming letter—at least, he was charmed. It said that this was one of their very earliest models, and they would like to have it for their museum. Would he care to accept a much later model in its place?

The obliging fellow felt that he could not refuse, and didn't. But it can't have been one of those for which Mr. Peck is now looking, or I am sure the President of the Board of Trade would insist on the Rolls-Royce Company sending it to him. Dollar exports, my dears!

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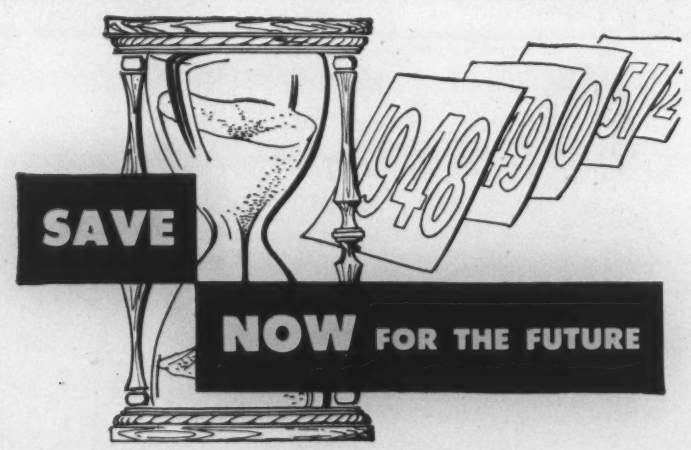

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Florida After The U.S. Revolution A Weird Country of Violent Men

By JOHN H. YOCOM

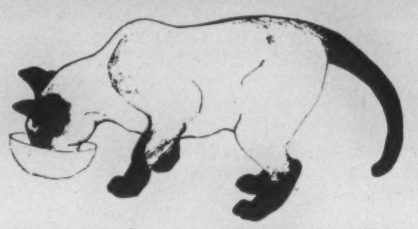
THE FLAMES OF TIME—By Baynard Kendrick—*Saunders*—$3.50.

HELL-for-leather fast action, characters endowed with superman virility and dextrous with weapons, and the clouded history of early 19th century Florida make this story. The author has raked the period in research and hauled up some items that were bound to make a story of rude living, bloody fighting, continuous plundering, arson, treachery and generally ruthless behavior. After the American War of Independence England ceded Florida back to Spain. The province then became a haven for loyalists (mostly Scots), cutthroats, pirates and thieves, and a refuge for fleeing Negro slaves. But effete Spain took no steps to preserve order and a revolution, with furtive U.S. army and navy aid, established a Florida Republic. The final transfer to the U.S. was in 1819.

Artillery Armes, an orphan educated by a backwoods scholar and Seminole Indians, is the hero. He becomes a mercenary for the U.S. government during the revolution's organizing phase. Soon a legend with white, black and red man, he seems right out of a youngster's breakfast-cereal radio program. Tall and handsome, he rides a fast horse and can speak English, French, Spanish and Seminole. He is handy with pistol, shotgun and rifle and particularly accurate in throwing a tomahawk that's decorated with a chief's ribbons and inlaid with gold and ivory. He is acutely sensitive to appeals of the flesh but his unbending conscience is strong enough to resist them after some juicy deliberating. In fact, the story's biggest emotional climax comes when Artillery, misunderstanding his conscience, gets set to whip a dark and passionate slave girl; he loves her deeply but she has called him "Master". No subtleties of character to slow up this yarn!

Others are as forthright as Artillery. Dr. Zeke is the hard-riding, white bearded, old scholar, the guardian of Artillery in the spirit and the flesh (*e.g.*, he once saved the hero from the dirk of a treacherous ruffian by firing through his beard). Dan is the rough and tumble, magnanimous protector of them both, always looking for a fresh wench to bed. The McIntoshes, Hulbert, et al., the revolution's brains, appear as historical puppets, just about the way the author found them in the source documents.

Despite literary limitations, "The Flames of Time", set against a lush jungle background, is nevertheless a successful, matter-of-fact historical thriller and pleasantly free from the exaggerated sensuality that has trade-marked most of the genre. It is a Literary Guild selection, currently on the U.S. best sellers' list, and better than many of its companions there.



Drawings by Tony Stoney for "Mr. Soloski's Cats" by Joan Lamburn.

Cat-Placement

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MR. SOLOSKI'S CATS—by Joan Lamburn—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.50.

THE true cat-lover who comes into possession of a female cat discovers that he has set himself up with a hobby, which develops before long into a full-time (unpaid) profession. If he keeps his pet's kittens he will be overrun, and even if he finds good homes for them where they will grow up to be fine useful cats, he will still be overrun, since a female cat in good condition can be trusted to turn out at least a dozen kittens a year.

At this rate it isn't long before all the cat-owner's friends have become more or less reluctant cat-owners themselves. After that the original cat-owner falls back on the delivery men, meter-readers, and brush salesmen who come to the house, and when this source is exhausted he begins advertising free kittens and pinning notices on trees. Finally he may be forced to change his circle of friends and even his profession or his city to meet his ever-increasing problem.

Mr. Soloski, the central character of "Mr. Soloski's Cats" was obviously no cat-lover, but merely a cat-eccentric. Otherwise he would never have turned his ten cats loose on the world at the insistence of Mrs. Soloski. He would either have found good homes for them or turned Mrs. Soloski loose on the world.

Anyway, "Mr. Soloski's Cats" describes how the ten Soloski cats, after having been ruthlessly evicted, went out and found ten new homes for themselves. Their adventures are described with detail and affection and all ten chapters end happily.

Anyone who knows anything about the rigors and frustrations of cat-placement will recognize "Mr. Soloski's Cats" as frank escapist literature. However it is written for very young cat-lovers who don't demand realism and are only concerned with happy endings. They will enjoy it thoroughly. Cat-lovers of all ages will admire the observant cat-studies by Tony Stoney which accompany the text.

Incidentally, has anyone a good home for two charming alley-kittens, one gray, one black, sex uncertain?

Fertile Period

By J. E. PARSONS

THE SONG IN THE GREEN THORN TREE—by James Barke—*Collins*—$3.00.

JAMES BARKE has set himself the task of recording the life and loves of Robert Burns in four novels, the whole project to be entitled "Immortal Memory." That this undertaking is meeting with more than ordinary success was demonstrated by the first volume, "The Wind that Shakes the Barley."

"The Song in the Green Thorn Tree" commences with the Burns family's heartbreakingly hopeless attempt to make Mossgiel farm yield a harvest, and ends with the poet's final decision to abandon emigration to Jamaica and to try his literary fortune in the city of Edinburgh. Though the period represented is a brief one, it is at the same time the one of Burns's greatest emotional and poetical significance (not to say fertility), for it includes his interludes with (*inter alia*) Jean Armour and Highland Mary Campbell, and reveals to us the poet unspoiled by urban flattery and sophistication.

It is difficult to imagine how anyone, whether a devotee of Burns or lukewarm on the subject, could possibly take serious offence at anything in "The Song in the Green Thorn Tree." The Bard's irregularly regular excursions into the field of promiscuity are treated fully and with no attempt to whitewash him. After all, how can you feel animosity toward a man who not only cannot see the slightest difference between an illegitimate child and a legitimate one, but even writes a poem of welcome to his bastard daughter?

One hundred and ten characters are included in the book, but they are handled with such considerable skill in individual characterization that the reader experiences no confusion. A glossary of Scottish words is supplied at the back of the volume. But it is anything but complete, and the terms themselves would be more easily found if they were arranged alphabetically. Another source of minor annoyance is the printing of Burns's spoken poems in paragraphs rather than stanzas.

Perhaps the greatest fault in this book of many merits is the devotion of too many pages to the Church's feverish attempts to root out fornication, and too few pages to the development of the poetical genius of the central character.

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Let us guard, zealously, our schools, and schooling system . . . work towards bettering them . . . continue to treat our children as individuals . . . not robots. By so doing, we can help fit them to face the future . . . courageous, alert, alive; eager to be citizens of a country blessed as are few others.

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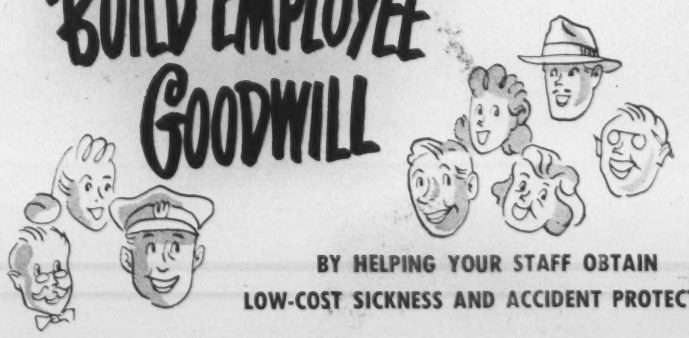

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FILM PARADE

Olivier's "Hamlet" Holds Poetry, Drama, Film, in Perfect Balance

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

UNTIL Sir Lawrence Olivier came along it was taken for granted that the screen was no place for Shakespeare. The screen itself had proved it in "A Midsummer Night's Dream", when it attempted to give solid form to Shakespearean imagery and poetry. That unfortunate undertaking seemed to guarantee for all time that the camera was far too literal an instrument to be trusted with Shakespeare. The greatest handicap of the screen, we were told, was that it was compelled to show too much. The strength of the stage, on the other hand, was in its limitations, which left the imagination unfettered and allowed the great Shakespearean poetry to assert itself unchallenged.

What Lawrence Olivier proved in "Henry V" was that the camera can be trusted with anything, including Shakespeare, as long as it is in trustworthy hands. In "Henry V" he gave us a drama of war, cunning and violence and set it against a background as innocent as some enchanting nursery wall-paper. Nothing could have been more daringly un-literal, or more magically right. And now he has given us a "Hamlet" quite as unconventional by most stage and screen standards as "Henry V", and just as unerring in its handling of great and formidable material.

Olivier's "Hamlet" is a finer picture than his "Henry V" just as "Hamlet" itself is a greater, more complex and poetical drama. As in "Henry V" Olivier has shown that there is no conflict between Shakespeare and the screen. For if Shakespeare intended anything it was that his poetry should be spoken and his drama publicly acted. The screen makes this possible, and many other things besides. In Olivier's hands both drama and poetry are enhanced, while the visual imagery, always beautifully controlled, supports both poetry and drama and keeps the whole in consummate balance.

For Sharper Drama

For "Hamlet", Olivier wisely abandoned technicolor and trusted to the sharper drama of black and white. The Elsinore revealed here, vast, tortuous and bare, is like the setting of some haunted dream, and the characters appear like creatures in the dream, arriving from nowhere and vanishing down strange corridors and along endless twisting flights of stairs. The interiors are empty, barbarous, and extraordinarily beautiful; and the camera, missing nothing and illuminating everything, binds setting, action, players and the great poem itself into a unity the stage could never achieve.

The play has been drastically cut from four and a half hours to two and a half. The omission of the famous soliloquy "Oh What a rogue and peasant slave am I" can be accounted for only by Olivier's obvious determination to emphasize virility and action at the expense of introspection. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern were probably sacrificed to pace—which seems a pity when one considers how subtly Olivier's corrosive irony might have played about that precious pair. In a drama as dense in significance as "Hamlet" it is impossible to cut without sacrifice; but since no screen-audience will submit to four and a half hours of Shakespearean drama, editing was essential. While Shakespearean scholars will probably lament the changes, transpositions and condensations, audiences generally have reason to be grateful that the editing fell into such skilful and experienced hands.

The endless fascination of "Hamlet" both to actors and audiences, is that Hamlet himself is a composite of emotions, the most varied and complex figure ever realized in art. Olivier's interpretation—and the condensation of the play helps him here—is that Hamlet is at once the man of intellect and the man of action, sensitive yet ruthless, and never, even at the pitch of his despair, utterly irresolute and lost. His stormiest passages reveal nothing that is frenetic or pathological and show no wavering from the sense of purpose, even when the ends of purpose elude him. It is a beautiful performance, vigorous, subtle and sure; and while it reaches its height in the tremendous bedroom scene with Queen Gertrude, there are smaller interludes—the scene with the players, and the fine cruel needling of old Polonius—that are sheer delight to watch.

Actually there isn't a performance in the production that isn't wonderfully right at every point. Jean Stafford's Ophelia is tentative, touching and young, exactly as she should be. Her mad scene—probably the hardest scene in Shakespeare either to act or to watch—has a moving and innocent simplicity; and then she is so childishly beautiful that she could hardly go wrong, even if she merely spoke her lines. In fact, nearly all the people in the film—Eileen Herlie as Gertrude the Queen, Norman Wooland as Horatio, Terence Morgan as Laertes, and Olivier himself—are so beautifully simple to look at that one could hardly ask anything more of them. When you add to this intelligence, sensitivity, fine acting and great poetry, you have perhaps the most memorable picture ever screened.

SWIFT REVIEW

MR. BLANDINGS BUILDS HIS DREAM HOUSE. A pair of city dreamers involve themselves with a rural housing problem which almost wrecks them, financially and emotionally. Fairly entertaining. With Myrna Loy, Cary Grant, Melvyn Douglas.

SUMMER HOLIDAY. Screen musical version of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!", which is further disguised by the presence of Mickey Rooney as the small-town adolescent. Otherwise it is satisfactory, thanks to Walter Huston, Frank Morgan and Agnes Moorehead.

ANNA KARENINA. Still another screen version of Tolstoi's great novel, this time with Vivien Leigh as the tormented heroine. Miss Leigh is a rather light-weight Anna, but there is a rewarding performance by Ralph Richardson as Count Karenin.

THE PIRATE. S. N. Behrman's play over elaborately produced for the screen, with song, choruses, technicolor and the dance team of Judy Garland and Gene Kelly. A little less production might have gone much further as entertainment.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Centennial Work

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WHEN St. Paul's Church in Fredericton, N.B., advertised for an organist in various dailies of the Dominion some time ago, the church committee did not get one. But they did get a suggestion from Mariss Vetra, Vocal Department Director of the Halifax Conservatory of Music. Mr. Vetra recommended Janis Kalnins, a 43-year-old musician and composer then marking time in a D.P. camp in Lubeck, Germany. The committee liked the idea and set about the rather complicated business of getting him out, if possible, in time for the Fredericton Centennial this week. Kalnins' release from the camp and immigration to Canada have been sponsored by a group headed by George W. Brown.

While awaiting passage to Canada, Kalnins did his first job for Fredericton—not just for St. Paul's Church but for the whole city. He wrote music for the poem "Reflection", by the last century Fredericton poet James Hogg, and airmailed the M.S. to the Centennial directors. The work, sung by a large mixed chorus trained by Mrs. D. Frederick Campbell, was given a première on Monday night, July 26, during the civic reception at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel. It has already been noted that the lines written a century and a quarter ago and the music written in 1948 are significantly complementary in theme; each gives utterance to the urge of dwellers in the old countries to find a different pattern of living in the new.

Honors and Awards

Janis Kalnins is a noted European musician and composer. Born in Pernan, Estonia, he became musical director of the Latvian National Theatre in 1923. From 1933 to 1944 he was director of the Latvian National Opera, meanwhile extending his reputation as a top-notch church and concert organist. During the thirties Kalnins received many official recognitions of his talent and ability to express it. In 1935 King Gustav of Sweden gave him the Knights' Cross of Gustav Wasa; the Latvian State awarded him the Three Stars Order. He has completed three operas, including a "Hamlet", a symphony, various rhapsodies and instrumental, vocal and organ compositions.

During his D.P. days Kalnins was kept busy, too, with his music. At Lubeck last May a symphony orches-

(Continued on page 18)

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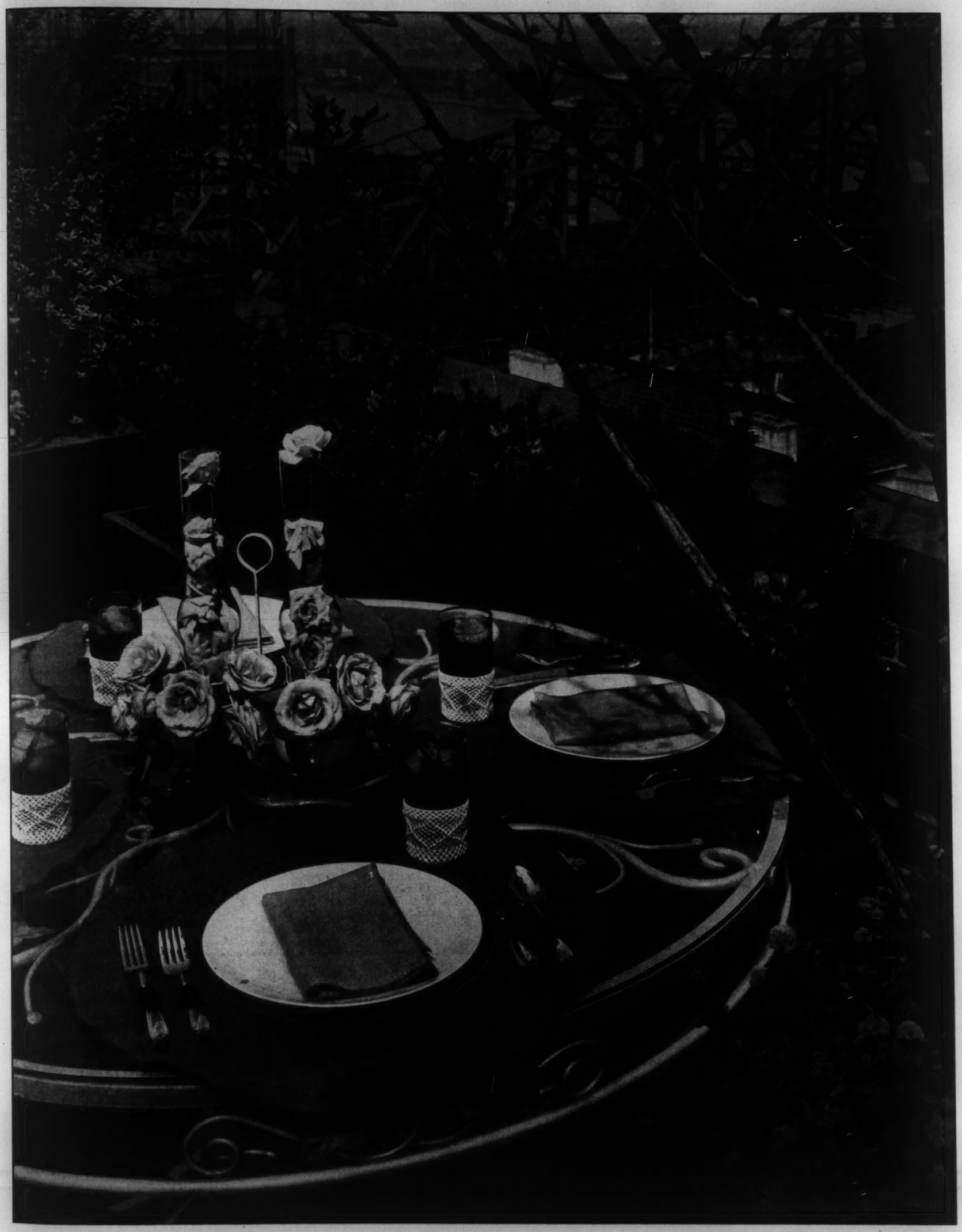

WORLD OF WOMEN

Alfresco Luncheon . . . Urban Vista

In an outdoor setting what could be a more inviting summer color scheme than rose, white and dark green. The oversize circular place mats are dark green Irish linen. Napkins are in the same shade of pink as the roses . . . . arranged in lieu of candles in a white metal hurricane lamp. The china and crocheted holders for iced tea glasses are also white. Clear plastic handles of cutlery cast cool reflections in glass top of a wrought iron table.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

MARKSWOMAN

She May Blast a Bastion

By SOLOMON O'HARA

ORDINARILY, the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association matches do not interest any large section of Canadian women. But this year when the firing starts August 6 on the Connaught Ranges at South March, Ontario, things should be different.

There's a better-than-even chance that when the meet is over one of the last bastions of masculine superiority in the Dominion will have come crashing down—the daylights literally shot out of it by a lithe, attractive blonde widow who wields a hefty Mark IV rifle with the skill of a master sniper.

The bastion in question is victory in the competition for the Governor-General's Trophy, most coveted prize of the shoot and never, so far, won by a woman. The lady with the Mark IV will be Mrs. Gwen Spencer-Hethey of Victoria, British Columbia.

Gwen Spencer-Hethey

She's the mother of two young boys; does her own housework, and there's nothing in her manner as she works around the kitchen range, except a quiet efficiency, to indicate she has the chilled-steel nerves necessary to compete successfully against men on the rifle ranges. However, she's been doing just that for the past 16 years and is unquestionably one of the finest markswomen in the world.

Until this year, she wasn't allowed to compete in the final round for the Governor-General's Trophy. That right was reserved for the members of His Majesty's forces who won the first four places in the shoot-off after the qualifying round. But the rule, after much urging by admirers of Mrs. Hethey, was changed at the general meeting of the D.C.R.A. last year. Now the competition for the "Governor's" is open to all comers, so Mrs. Hethey, in the early book, rates as a favorite to win. A review of her record shows why.

She began shooting in 1932 on a warm February day when she and her uncle, Major Fred Richardson, walked along the beach near her home in Oak Bay, Vancouver Island. The major, then one of B.C.'s most enthusiastic riflemen, had his gun along and Miss Spencer asked if she could try a potshot at some flotsam. She'd never fired a gun before, but nevertheless plunked a bullet squarely into the target. After that Major Richardson, impressed by her natural skill, began coaching her at the Heals Range near Victoria.

There's a host of things to learn about shooting a big-bored, high powered military rifle, as any veteran can tell. One must be able to judge the range; the speed of wind and its possible effect on the bullet's flight; how to allow for bad light, atmospheric conditions and the dozen and one other things that can prevent a perfect shot.

Then, when you're on the range competing with the country's top sharpshooters, you must be able to command that knowledge under pressure. Temperament has no place on the butts. Each movement must be coolly, steadily calculated, for once the trigger is squeezed. . . Well, you can't call a bullet back, and a match is often won or lost on the hairsbreadth's difference between two holes in the target.

But, within six months, Gwen Spencer had mastered the art so thoroughly that Major Richardson decided to take her along to the Bisley matches in England, the Mecca of riflemen the world over. There, in her first real test, she won the Amazon Trophy in competition with some of the finest markswomen in the British Empire.

Returning to Victoria, she entered a three-week tournament at the Heals Range and won the Weiler Trophy. In 1933 she entered the B.C. finals and placed eleventh on the list of best shots. In 1934 she placed seventh, and in 1936 recorded a perfect 75 score at 900 yards to win the Lieutenant-Governor's Trophy, the highest single event award in the province.

The following year she won the Douglas Cup with a score of 102 out of a possible 105 points, and then in 1938 might have reached the Dominion championship if she hadn't been a woman and a civilian.

With Deadeye Dicks

She again went to the Bisley matches and, competing against 1,200 "Deadeye Dicks" from all over the Empire, placed sixth in the all-comers' aggregate. Being a civilian, she wasn't allowed to compete for the King's or St. George's trophies, nor was she an accredited member of the 20-man Canadian team. But the squad would have been better for her services. She had a better score than 19 members and the man who beat her did so by just a single point.

Because her performance was so outstanding, she was presented to Queen Elizabeth and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose at Buckingham Palace. The Queen showed great interest in Mrs. Hethey's shooting and, reports said, discussed it and the Bisley matches for almost 10 minutes.

On returning to Canada, she entered the Dominion finals and led the sharpshooting brigade in the qualifying round for the Governor-General's prize with a "possible" (perfect score) on the reduced bullseye at 600 yards—a feat only twice accomplished by men. Then, following up just as brilliantly in the shoot-off at 900 yards, she tied for first place with Captain George Patrick of the Governor-General's Foot Guards and Captain A. C. Lucas of the Queen's Own Rifles. But because she didn't belong to a military unit, she wasn't eligible for the final round of the "Governor's," so was moved back to fifth place.

In 1939, her family and duties with the B.C. Women's Service Corps, one of the forerunners of the C.W.A.C., prevented her attending the Dominion matches. Then they were called off for the duration. But when they resumed last year she again proved her skill by placing well up in the qualifying round for the Governor-General's prize and by firing the best score of the year in B.C.—a brilliant 104 out of a possible 105 in the Tisdall Cup match.

When her husband, Ben, died suddenly this spring, some of her admirers feared she might give up shooting. But she didn't. "I've got to carry on as usual for the children's sake," she said, "so I might as well go on with my shooting, too. It will help to keep me busy." And it does. She has to hustle when the boys are home to make time for the practice sessions so necessary to keep her hands steady and her eyes keen.

With 100 Competitors

But somehow she manages, and she's just as skilled as ever. In the B.C. finals in June she proved second best of more than 100 competitors. Her composite score for the week-long match was 672, just eight points back of Major L. C. (Len) Willoughby, crack shot of the Seaforth Highlanders, who won the grand aggregate and the B.C. championship.

In spite of her good showing over the years, however, she is, apparently, still regarded by the target shooting brass hats as a "mere" woman. Although her friends succeeded in lifting the rule barring her from the final round of Governor-General's competition, they still face an uphill fight to make her eligible for the Canadian Bisley team.

Bisley authorities now will allow civilians to compete for the coveted King's and St. George's trophies. But Canadian authorities insist a woman must have served at least three years with the armed forces before she is eligible for the Bisley team.

Since she is the only woman in Canada who is likely to compete successfully for the honor, and since all women's service corps have been disbanded (thus making her chances of qualifying as slim as a gnat's wing) her friends sometimes feel the Ottawa brass hats are discriminating against Mrs. Hethey. Especially, they say, since the British authorities would qualify her if she entered as an honorary member of the B.C. Police Force, which she could become easily enough.

Mrs. Hethey, herself, says she enjoys shooting far too much to let the brass hats' attitude bother her, although she admits privately she'd like nothing better than to qualify for the Bisley team.

Perhaps, if she wins the "Governor's" this year, the powers that be will relax the regulations and appoint her to the 1949 squad. That would really be something for Canadian women to cheer about, and in view of Mrs. Hethey's record, girls, it might not be a bad idea to practise a few hip hips.

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MUSIC

(Continued from page 16)

tra of 86 instrumentalists gave a première of his Symphony in C minor. At the same concert his violin concerto was played by the celebrated European violinist, Kaleja.

Conservatory Appointment

The internationally famous violinist and teacher, Geza de Kresz, has been appointed to the faculty of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, it was announced last week. De Kresz recently returned to Canada with his pianist wife, Norah Drewett, after a 12-year period in Europe during which time he was director of the National Conservatory in Budapest. Gesa de Kresz first came to Canada 24 years ago. Shortly afterwards he organized the world-famous Hart House String Quartet.

The Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto has announced the award of Gold Medals to four Canadian music students. The medals are awarded annually to those students who, having passed the Associateship examination in piano, singing, organ, or stringed instruments, obtain the highest total number of marks throughout the Dominion during the season. The names of the successful students, and their teachers, are as follows: Piano—Loretto K. Doherty, 2357 Garnet St., Regina, Sask., a pupil of Miss Frances England; Organ—John L. Bradley, 42 Walker Avenue, Toronto, Ont., a pupil of David Ouchterlony; Singing—Beverley A. Clark, 44 Lake Avenue, Stoney Creek, Ont., a pupil of George Lambert, Toronto; Singing—John Wood, 113 Merrill Avenue, Toronto, Ont., a pupil of Albert Whitehead.

The winner of the Vida Coatsworth Prize, a complete set of volumes of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" also was announced: Miss Margery McLeod, 255 Warren Rd., Toronto, a pupil of Mary M. Shore.

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The City of Montreal is sponsoring the Montreal Festivals' forthcoming production of Gounod's "Faust", to be given on the terrace at the summit of Mount Royal on the evening of August 10, Emil Cooper directing. Eleanor Steber and Nicola Moscona, Metropolitan soprano and basso, will sing the roles of Marguerite and Mephistopheles; Joseph Victor Laderoute, the young Canadian tenor, will be Faust. Other Canadian singers include Jeanne Desjardins as Marthe and David Rochette as Wagner. The corps de ballet under Boris Romanoff's direction will include eight soloists from the Metropolitan.

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In special recognition of Darius Milhaud, guest composer at the Berkshire Music Centre this summer, the Berkshire Festival program of August 1 will include a performance by the Boston Symphony Orchestra of his Symphony No. 2. The composer will conduct.

Looking ahead on the Prom concerts schedule, we find that Rochester's Guy Fraser Harrison will be guest conductor on August 5, with the Department of Education Summer School Choir, directed by G. Roy Fenwick, and Hyman Goodman, concertmaster of the Prom and T.S.O., playing Paganini's Concerto for Violin and Orchestra. On August 12, Harry Farbman will be guest conductor and Edith Schiller, pianist, will be the soloist.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Well-Chilled and Crisp

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

ALTHOUGH salads have become increasingly part of the daily menu all year around, the summer months seem to be the most appropriate time to serve more of them. For one reason the vegetable garden is full of salad makings as is the greengrocer's window. Also in the warm weather an attractive well chilled salad is the answer to the I-don't-care-about-eating attitude.

It is a little difficult to give an accurate word picture to describe salads in recipe form without a sketch or picture. In attempting to do so we are remotely reminded of a friend of ours who, when describing a dress she was about to purchase, always went into quite a bit of by-play with motions, but somehow or other we usually got lost somewhere between the shoulder treatment and the hemline. We hope to avoid this confusion if possible and generally give an all over picture of what you can do with salads (besides eating them) in summer menu planning.

In many cases the homemaker feels that salads involve an inordinate amount of preparation for the results achieved, but this complaint can be straightened out somewhat if you train yourself to plan ahead in terms of salads. Something on the same line in learning to speak the French language—you have to be able to think in French. For example when you are cooking potatoes or beets for dinner throw a few extra in the pot to have on hand for salads the next day or, when washing the dishes, hard cook some eggs to "devil" at a future date. Also you can make things easier for yourself by having one special refrigerator crisper tagged for salad makings and on your return from market wash and trim the celery, lettuce, cress, etc., and tuck away.

The kind of salad you make depends upon its situation on the menu, whether it is to be the main entree or a side salad of the tossed or arranged variety. In any case the perfect salad should maintain a proper balance between bland and highly flavored ingredients and contrasts in texture. If it is an arranged salad you are making, the lettuce should form the background with harmonizing colors and interesting garnishes to round out the picture. Temperature is important since salads are always associated with cool crispness (except those made with hot dressings) and the best way to insure that is to have the ingredients well chilled before making the salad.

Salad Essentials

It is to be hoped that the craze for pictorial salads has departed for good. Nothing could be farther from a salad than butterflies, candlesticks, doll faces and other similar creations made of apples and bananas which were in vogue a few years ago.

In the same category we might mention the unwieldy "hearts of lettuce" salad so often served at banquets with which you usually have a brisk wrestling match before it skids into your lap. Etiquette has now decreed that you can use a knife but even with this concession wedges of lettuce are at their best grasped firmly in the hand and dunked in a spicy dressing—better eaten this way in the kitchen than in the banquet hall.

One of the essentials of a good salad is that the food be divided into pieces small enough to be eaten with a fork yet large enough to identify. Avoid all eating hazards as much as possible when making salads. For instance tomatoes served whole are good at sliding off a plate unless firmly anchored in a lettuce leaf or partially cut into quarters or eights so that the pointed ends are spread back and so give an opening to insert a fork.

The Salad Bowl is probably the most popular all year around type of salad service and it can consist of most anything you fancy. Also you don't have to have four or five ingredients to make a salad; in fact the simpler the better as long as the ingredients are blended right. Shredded cabbage dressed with crisp bacon bits and garlic French dressing is salad enough for anyone.

The Chef's Salad Bowl featured on hotel and restaurant menus was created originally in France. Usually it expresses the individual taste of the chef and can be a combination of many ingredients. However the traditional pattern which we have come to expect usually consists of salad greens (lettuce, curly endive, romaine and watercress) green pepper, tomatoes, cucumber, hard cooked eggs, olives, anchovies and French dressing—not difficult to do when you have large refrigerator space and ingredients at hand. The Chef's Potato Salad Bowl is a very substantial and popular salad and one which is easy enough to do in the home. It is usually made with diced potatoes, celery, onion, garlic, hard cooked eggs and Julienned ham. The character of tossed green or Chef's salads is greatly improved with the use of freshly ground black pepper and pepper mills are fun to use. Some people prefer, when making a green salad, to toss the greens first with oil so that each leaf is generously coated and then add salt, pepper and the acid ingredient.

A good French dressing will serve many purposes in salad making and here is a recipe you can make up and keep in the refrigerator:

French Dressing

To make a pint, combine 1 1/3 cups salad oil, 2/3 cup mild vinegar or lemon juice, 1 teaspoon fruit sugar, 1 teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon paprika in a covered jar and shake thoroughly. Any of these ingredients can be added for variation: a clove of garlic (remove before using), 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce, 1 tsp. dry mustard and chopped chives or parsley.

Another type of salad service which has become very popular in the last few years is the Salad Tray. The service is help-yourself and perhaps best suited for buffet meals. It is very effective set forth on your chop plate, large platter or wooden tray, using lettuce, curly endive or watercress to divide the fruit or vegetable assortment and give color contrast.

For a fruit salad tray choose fresh perfect fruit—peaches, pears, canteloupe, honeydew melon, grapes or whatever is at its summer best in your locality. Prepare them in easy-to-serve-and-eat pieces, arrange according to color and shape and have on hand a generous supply of dressing with quite a bit of personality.

Here is a recipe for a dressing using cottage cheese which seems to be just right with fresh fruits:

Fluffy Cheese Dressing

2 cups cottage cheese
2 tbsp. orange juice
2 tbsp. lemon juice
1 tsp. sugar
Salt

Drain cottage cheese if necessary. Beat with electric or rotary beater until thick and fluffy. Gradually beat in remaining ingredients until it is the consistency of whipped cream. Chill thoroughly. Yield: 2 cups.

We are not forgetting the moulded salad which is probably the most impressive of them all and one which undoubtedly involves the most work. However once it is made and put away to chill it is off the mind until serving time. If it is made of meat, fish, poultry or sea food it is usually the main dish of the meal and we are suggesting a Tomato Ham Salad which is very attractive made in a ring mold.

Tomato Ham Salad Mold

1 - 10 oz. can can condensed tomato soup
1 cup water
1 pkg. cream cheese (3 oz.)
1½ tbsp. unflavored gelatine
½ cup cold water
½ cup mayonnaise
2 tsp. prepared mustard
2 tbsp. lemon juice
2 cups cooked minced ham

Combine soup and water and heat. Cream the cheese and stir the soup into it stirring constantly. Add the softened gelatine and dissolve thoroughly. Let this mixture partially set and then fold in the remaining ingredients. Pour into an oiled 8" ring mould. Chill until set and then unmould on plate and garnish with devilled eggs and watercress. Fill centre cavity with any desired salad such as shredded cabbage, dice, fresh tomato. Yield: 8 - 10 servings.

RACONTEUR

Favorite Fish Story

By S. H. HOWARD

"I was down in Miami one time . . ." I began.

I paused here for station identification—the host at the head of the table. "When I was down at Miami . . . " I repeated.

"That reminds me," exclaimed Mrs. Laura Semple, our guest for dinner, with her husband, a business friend of mine. "The *Thompsons* are talking about going south this winter!"

"Lots of people are *talking* about going to Florida, or California or *somewhere*," contributed Isabel at the other end of the table, with that extra emphasis on key words which women use as cue for a light laugh.

"*I'd* talk from now till Christmas, if I thought it would get me anywhere," put in Mrs. Donaldson, a pal of my wife's. "Anywhere down south, I mean—January, February or March."

"I'm afraid you women are going soft," said Dick Donaldson. "Once skiing starts you can't bring on too much winter for me."

"Oh, *you* are one of those hardy souls," retorted his wife. "A great big hardy he-man. Prides himself on it," she told us all.

"That's the best kind. Isn't it, Isabel?" said Dick.

"I wouldn't know," replied my wife sweetly.

"Now, look here," I broke in, "I'd never caught anything bigger than a three-pound Muskoka bass in my life, and here I was . . . "

"The Nevilles are up in Muskoka *now*," interposed Laura parenthetically. "And until they get a house or an apartment or *something* they'll just have to stay there. Mr. Neville lives at the Royal and goes up for week-ends."

"Don't I *know*," exclaimed my wife. "Look at the Careys. All they can get is a recreation room and a bath in a basement. And the *rent* they have to pay! I don't know what the Rental Control Board is thinking about."

"RENTAL Control — that's another way to say bunk," declared Dick.

"Friends of mine rented their house last summer when they went abroad," said Mr. Semple. "Now they're back and want to get into their house. But the Rental Board won't let them. They have to crowd in with the wife's people. The three of them."

"It can't be done," said I. "Three people can't fish off the back deck of a Miami boat. The back deck is rigged with just two swivel chairs."

"What are you talking about?" demanded my wife.

"That time we were down at Miami," I explained. "And I went down to the wharf before breakfast while you were getting dressed."

"That's one thing about Florida," said Isabel. "It's changeable. You *do* need lots of clothes."

"The time I caught the sail fish and became a member of the Miami Sailfish Club," I persisted. "Remember?"

"Sailfish!" exclaimed Isabel. "With its skin and its sail mounted, full size, over the hall mantel, how could I ever forget it?"

"Art Eckleston has a moose head mounted over *their* hall mantel," said Laura. "And his wife says . . . "

"Pass your cup, Laura. Let me

(*Continued on page* 20)

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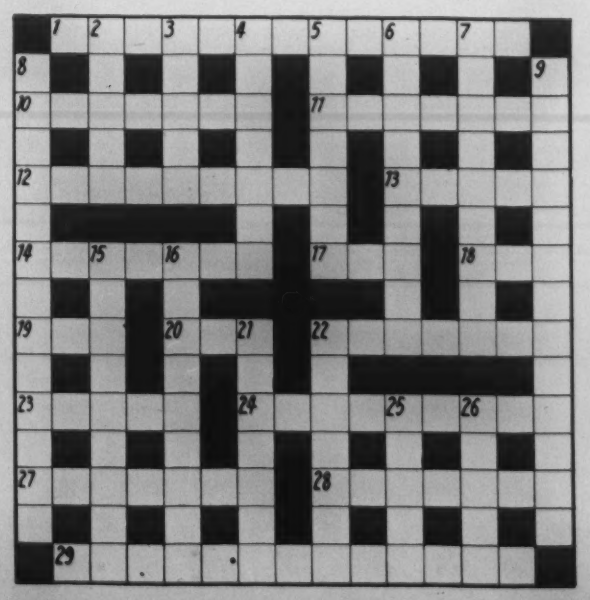
ACROSS

1. Sounds as if he might get a fruity perennial as a prize, associating with the 29. (5, 8)
10. Most people go to church in Sunday clothes, but not these. (hidden).
11. While in Quebec did Frontenac stay here?
12. Effect on spirits of too much water.
13. Beach where you take on a florid appearance, no doubt.
14. Babies make a sound job of it.
17. Spot it.
18 and 9 down. "Saturday Night's" office facade? (Open the door, editor!) (3, 8, 5)
19. See 23.
20. Lap over.
22. This paper has been established for six.
23 and 19. Taken after the day's work. (5, 3)
24. Does a popular-song writer have this about him when he steals an old tune? (6, 3)
27. Earnest (anagram)
28. Don't go to extremes with delusions.
29. B. K. Sandwell. (6-2-5)

DOWN

2. He's the real M'Coy, O! Music is his joy, O!
3. Is one about to make this?
4. Goes to show where the wise crack.
5. Animals on the loose.
6. A pig, a ram and a cat, not minding their own business.
7. Are decent acts done over again? (2-7)
8. A little late for your paper? (6, 7)
9. See 18.
15. He has to look out and save all he can.
16. He's impatient to leave the hospital, no doubt. (2-7)
21. "My friend Miss A" is a welcome visitor to this side.
22. Green invitation. (5, 2)
25. 'Tisn't easy.
26. In other words it figures on "The Front Page". (1, 4).



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Teetotaller
9. A hero
10. Electrician
11. Train
12. Intern
13. Ian
15 and 13. Servian
16. Head on hands
19. Microscopic
21. Rage
23. Abe
25. Marlin
26. Gross
29. Historic Age
30. Drama
31. William Tell

DOWN

1. The Light Brigade
2. Eventual
3. Ontario
4. Acid
5. Leica
6. Rant
7. Senate
8. You never can tell
14. Chic
17. Noon
18. Spoliate
20. Cranium
22. Global
24. Basil
27. Shaw
28. Gobi

RADIO

George Was Over-Rated

By JOHN L. WATSON

THIS column subscribes to the unpopular view that the late George Gershwin was a tragically over-rated composer whose precocious talent has been allowed to pass for genius in the interests of Hollywood and the popular-music fraternity in general.

Gershwin was a creator of de luxe jazz, afflicted with a grandiose imagination and a positively Lisztian flair for instrumental effects. It was this combination of talents that produced the highly individual kind of rhapsodic jazz which almost succeeded in making Tin Pan Alley a respectable thoroughfare.

It is true that shortly before his untimely death Gershwin had begun to give evidence of having achieved some degree of synthesis in his serious work, but by then it was too late.

The C.B.C. honored the composer with a program of his works on the eleventh anniversary of his death—a program which Gershwin himself, I think, would have been glad to hear and which certainly reflected credit on the Corporation's music department.

The musicians performed "An American in Paris", the Concerto in F, the song "The Man I Love" and selections from "Porgy and Bess"—and *not*, heaven be praised, the ubiquitous "Rhapsody in Blue".

"An American in Paris" is an entertaining trifle which contains a modicum of charm, a good deal of nonsense and a lot of plain bad writing. The Concerto in F is syncopated Rachmaninoff, immensely effective in spots but desperately low in ideas and at least twice as long as it has any right to be. The work was given a brilliant performance by pianist Neil Chotem and a C.B.C. orchestra under Howard Cable.

Gershwin at his best, as a composer in the true jazz idiom, was represented by "The Man I Love". This classic blues song was sung by Giselle La Fleche in precisely the way it ought not to be sung—with a sort of coy, self-conscious gentility.

In "Porgy and Bess", Gershwin had begun to experiment in a new medium and the inference is that, given time and practice, he might have produced considerable music of permanent value. Here, for the first time, he was able to employ his remarkable lyrical gifts in a completely genuine American setting, unhampered by the narrow restrictions of the jazz idiom.

Frances James sang an absolutely magnificent Bess and John Sturgess was quite first-rate as Porgy, a role which we generally associate with Lawrence Tibbett at the peak of his career—to the disadvantage of other singers. Mr. Sturgess was, if anything, a little too straightforward and sober in what is essentially a character part and Mr. Cable's orchestra tended to become rather too exuberant in the musical bridges. In all other respects "Porgy and Bess" (and especially the duet "Bess, You Is My Woman Now") was the highspot of the program.

Bastille Day

The 159th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated on C.B.C. "Wednesday Night" by an evening devoted largely to the works of French writers and composers. The most important contribution was the first Canadian performance of *"Les Illuminations"* of Artur Rimbaud, set to music by Benjamin Britten. This cycle is written in the same brusque, unsentimental but tremendously effective style as the more familiar "Seven Sonnets of Michelangelo" and is even more difficult to comprehend at first hearing. I should like to hear the songs again, especially with Miss Frances James to sing them.

Jacques Ibert's amiable foolery, "Divertissement for Orchestra," makes fun of every kind of public celebration from weddings to circus parades and includes a satire on "The Blue Danube" which is one of the gems of modern music. The C.B.C. concert orchestra, led by Jean-Marie Beaudet, were responsible for a crisp and good-humored performance, although, with surprising restraint, they omitted the whistling and cheering that usually accompanies the military-band section and makes it such riotous nonsense.

The "Fantaisie Pastorale" of Darius Milhaud, performed for the first time in Canada by M. Beaudet and his players, with John Newmark as solo pianist, proved to be an agreeable, though not over-impressive, work in broad, rhapsodic style.

Miss Carol Brice, the young contralto who won the Naumberg Music Foundation Award three years ago and has enjoyed a good deal of celebrity since then, sang a group of songs, of many styles and origins, to wind up the evening. She has what seems to me an unattractive voice, heavy and masculine in quality, which, however, she uses with considerable skill and finesse. I thought her least happy in her lieder and best in her English group and, of course, in her Negro spirituals.

Great Voices

The first program of an interesting new series will have been broadcast by the time this appears in print but the later episodes will be worth catching. The series, entitled "The Living Voice", will tell the stories of some of the greatest actors and actresses of the past and present, whose voices will be heard on recordings, in their most famous roles. Script and narration will be by Larry Henderson and the subjects will range from the Divine Sarah and the immortal Ellen to Sir Laurence Olivier and John Gielgud. Trans-Canada Network, Fridays at 10:15 p.m. EDT.

After the Wars

Another new series, entitled "War's Aftermath", will portray the condition of the world and the thoughts of some of its more articulate inhabitants after six different wars: the Crusades, the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars, the American War of Independence, the American Civil War and the First Great War. By concentrating on the years immediately following each war or battle the programs will illustrate the social, political and economic effects of war and the opinions of the people who survive it. The scripts have been written by Ronald Hambleton and the programs will be broadcast on Fridays at 9:30 p.m. EDT.

National Conventions

A recent action of the C.B.C. Board of Governors which has occasioned a good deal of snickering in the Tory press is their decision to broadcast "some speeches from those national conventions which are of outstanding importance because they are called to choose new party leaders." Unless the rumored translation of Mr. Drew becomes a reality, this decision will be applied for the first time on behalf of the party presently in power: therefore, in order to avoid any suspicion of favoritism, the Corporation has agreed to stabilize the situation by allotting, during the following week, *to each of the other qualifying national parties* "national network periods of approximately half the time devoted to speeches from the convention."

We may now look forward not only to a spate of airborne Liberal oratory but also to the prospect of the Prog.-Cons. telling us why we shouldn't vote for Mr. Gardiner and/or the C.C.F.-ers warning us against Mr. St. Laurent.

MY FAVORITE FISH STORY

(*Continued from page* 19)

give you some coffee," interrupted my wife in the way dinner table conversation goes nowadays.

". . . she's going to have it taken down and sent up to the attic with all the other dead relics of past ages," concluded Laura, passing her cup.

"YOU see," continued I obstinately, "there was a fishing boat at the wharf with its captain and his helper. And two fellows from up north were on board all ready to slip out to the Gulf Stream and start fishing for sailfish and whatever have you. And they invited me. They wanted a third party to share the expense."

"Expense!" moaned Mrs. Donaldson. "The prices! Food . . . clothes . . . shoes . . . "

"Shoes!" loud wept my wife who takes a triple A. "Wait till I tell you."

"You don't need to tell *me*," said Laura.

"Nor me," added Mrs. Donaldson.

"I told these fellows I hadn't had my breakfast yet," I continued. "That my wife was here waiting up at the hotel. And besides I didn't have any tackle with me. And I wasn't dressed to go fishing."

"And what did they say?" asked Mr. Semple, endeavoring to be polite to his host.

"Have a cup of coffee," said Isabel. "Mr. Semple, let me take your cup."

"This is real *coffee*," admitted Mr. Semple frankly, as one having made a surprising discovery. He passed his cup, smiling brightly. He was being polite to his hostess now.

"They said there was a lunch counter at the shore end of the wharf . . . they had a couple of extra rods aboard and loads of tackle . . . and I would have to sit in the cabin to fish, so my clothes were all right. There wouldn't be room for three on the back deck."

"Three!" exclaimed Dick. "You're lucky to find room for *one* on deck, at the lunch counters these days."

"I've quit eating in the middle of the day," said Mr. Semple. "We all eat too much. Don't you think so, Mrs. Donaldson?"

"I think Dick does," replied Mrs. Donaldson. "He eats a big hearty breakfast in the morning, dinner at the club at mid-day, dinner at home in the evening, and a snack before going to bed at night. Some snack, too—a whale of a snack, if you ask me."

"SPEAKING of whales," I burst in eagerly, "that time down in Miami . . . "

"We saw a whale when we crossed last summer," cried Mrs. Donaldson. "Looked like a submarine. That's what everybody thought it was, at first."

"Bertha! Poor Bertha!" mourned Isabel. "I never hear the word submarine without thinking of poor Bertha."

"Her husband," explained Mrs. Donaldson. "But Bertha's married again now."

"Speaking of whales," I began again, "we came in with a school of whales that time I was telling you about."

"What time was that?" asked the sympathetic Mr. Semple.

"That time down in Miami," I replied. "There was no room on the back deck, so I fished from the cabin out through the door and over the stern post. My troll had to have fifty feet more line to keep the hook further behind and deeper, to clear the others. I guess that's why I caught all the fish. We came in with a sailfish, a grouper, a tarpon, two barracudas, a shark we had to cut free from—*and a school of whales!* . . . First time I was ever fishing in salt water."

I sat back in triumph, having got my favorite fish story off my chest at last. I had written this story, an editor had thought well of it, it had been published, but I never before succeeded in telling it entire in my own home, at my own dinner table. The long story is taboo in modern conversational life, I guess. But now I waited for the postlude—the explanation about the whales. It was time for cries of derision, of mockery and unbelief; time for question and answer, for laughing expostulation and make-believe congratulation. A true story all the way. But how? Simple enough. They were the small white whales such as inhabit the Atlantic coast from Florida to Labrador. We had caught up to a school of them, and they had followed the boat into the harbor. I waited for the inevitable question. In the brief silence which followed the question came.

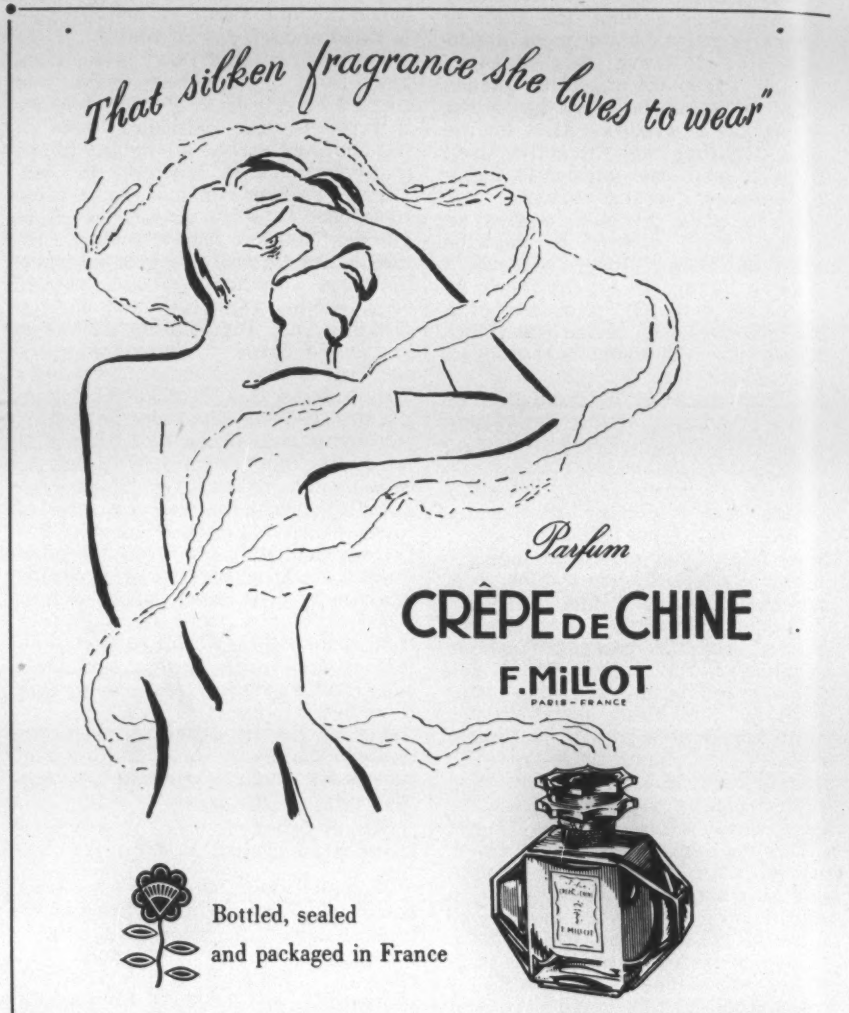
"Who'll have another cup of coffee?"

Mr. Semple looked at me. He was a business friend of mine. He wanted to be polite.

"Mr. Semple—just a drop," pleaded Isabel.

"Well," he relented, as though relaxing one of his sternest life-long principles, "just the wee-est wee drop."

My favorite fish story! And that's the way it goes.



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THE OTHER PAGE

Running Wolf Goes A-Wooing

By JOSEPH SCHULL

IN TOWNS like Marietta, Saskatchewan, a lawyer can seldom afford to send his wife on a holiday. When he does he regrets it. Alice had still ninety-four hours of freedom; I started for the office with a self-made breakfast unhappily inside me and a laundry bag in my hand. The day gave promise of some dreary conveyancing, two meals in a Chinese restaurant, and return to an unmade bed.

Then I rounded the corner and saw Running Wolf, ninety-seven years old, retired war chief of the Crees, squatted on the steps of my one-story office building. All prospects brightened immediately. Running Wolf doesn't come in from the Reservation very often; but when he does his conversation and his reminiscences of the days before the railway are pungent enough to dispel the deepest legal doldrums.

He heaved his tall form upward as I approached and raised his hand, palm outward, with a regal "How!" Then he noticed the laundry bag in my hand. "Where go?"

"Over to Jim Lee's with some laundry."

"I go," he said; and padded beside me across the street to our Chinese laundry. It was a preliminary which I would have been willing to avoid. Jim Lee is ageless; a pioneer of the days when the Canadian Pacific Railway was clamping civilization onto the prairies with steel bands. But though he has lived within ten miles of an Indian reservation since the time when he wore pigtail and smock, he has not acquired a fondness for Indians, and holds the great Running Wolf in particular dislike.

Running Wolf is well aware of it. He lounged in the doorway, openly enjoying the little Chinaman's uneasiness as I deposited my laundry. Then we crossed over to my office. Running Wolf squatted down in a corner, disdaining other accommodation, and I relaxed in the swivel chair. I offered him a cigar and we sat smoking for five or ten minutes.

He finished the cigar, took out his pipe and broke another cigar into the bowl. He preferred them that way, though first he always smoked one my fashion for politeness' sake.

"Got white wife once."

The swivel chair creaked a little as I sat up. "When?"

He tamped his pipe, took a long pull and blew out a cloud of smoke. "Long time ago. Iron road coming into our country that summer. *Me wasin* times near gone; all tribes taking treaty; much police. Sometimes Blackfoot and Crees have little fights — steal few horses — maybe take scalp. Always hungry.

"Assiniboine brave — Sings-in-the-Night—come to Cree camp. Been watching white men working on iron road—say white women there too—maybe catch one for new wife. I think so too. We go. Make north for iron road and about daylight look over ridge and see their camp.

"Pretty soon camp wakes up and we see white woman come out of big tent. Not like white man—not much like squaw—smaller, got long braids, not very beautiful; but Sings-in-the Night poke me and grin — 'See?— Sings-in-the-Night's next wife.'

"Much white men come to big tent and eat, then go way. We watch women all day—see them cook and wash—sometimes they come down to river near us for water.

"Just getting dark and one comes out from tent with pail. Sings-in-the-Night crawls down and lies in some bush on river bank; I crawl into some little way off. Woman comes toward Sings-in-the-Night, then turns and comes toward me; comes close and dips pail in water. I grab her and put hand over her mouth. Crawl up over ridge with her and get on my pony. Sings-in-the-Night come behind and say, 'Give me my wife!' I say, 'My wife!'

"He go to draw knife. I say. 'Wait, we play for her.' He say all right. We put moccasin in woman's mouth, tie her on back of pony and ride away to make fire and play for her."

The old rascal knocked the ashes out of his pipe, reached for another cigar and eyed me with thoughtful calm as he filled the hot bowl. "We ride four hours; then make campfire. Then Sings-in-the-Night get out blanket and pegs and we play. You know how Crees gamble?"

I knew the game—a variation of the shell and pea motif, operating at dizzy speed to the accompaniment of an outlandish chant. My hair stood on end as I thought of the poor girl lying bound and gagged while those two scoundrels wailed and quarrelled for possession of her.

"I win," grinned Running Wolf, "and Sings-in-the-Night gets on his pony to go away—very mad. Then we both stop and listen to sound we don't like. We get down, put ears on ground, and we know what it is. Blackfoot having rain dance—maybe two miles off. Pa-*pom* pa-*pom* pa-*pom*—give rain give rain give rain!" —he beat his fist on the floor to the remembered beat of the great drum and the moccasined feet — "that's how it sound. We think their scouts maybe have seen our fire. We put it out and start off in dark. Woman behind me on pony — pretty quiet now—and we ride till dawn. All of a sudden—ping!—bullet comes past from ridge and over come four Blackfoot after us. Sings-in-the-Night rides faster without woman — goes over next hill, out of sight. Blackfoot after me, but my pony fresher than theirs — they been travelling six days after water — that's why they have rain dance. I turn round, take shot at one—he falls off horse. Others come on faster. Then—ping! —from bluff—Sings-in-the-Night get one. Ping!—other one drops. I look back and see last one turning round —Sings-in-the-Night going back to get his scalps. More Blackfoot be coming soon so I keep on with wife.

"I come riding along near clump of poplars in the afternoon. Manure getting pretty fresh so I know Cree camp not far off. All of a sudden—ping—zip!—bullet scrapes my head, peels strip like birch—goes on."

He grinned again, and indicated the long scar under his grey hair.

"I fall off my horse and woman falls on top of me. Big Assiniboine whoop, and Sings-in-the-Night comes galloping out from trees. After scalp and woman.

"I don't want to kill him—make bad blood between Assiniboines and Crees. But I teach him. I wait till he get off his horse and come close—then I grab his legs, twist him over and get him down. I tie him up, take out my knife and cut off all his hair. Cut scar on his forehead like mine; take his rifle and leave him hunting knife. He gallop off fast. Then I go on to camp with woman."

He paused for reflection and refuelling; serenely unconscious of my angry glare. This little escapade—even after forty years — called for action. It called for Sergeant Clarke of the Mounted, another erstwhile friend of Running Wolf.

He resumed his story and I listened with appalled fascination. "Assiniboines say afterward Sings-in-the-Night not come back for six months, till his hair grow. We friends again by then — each had good joke on other."

He had apparently come to the end of his story; and sat watching me with maddening tranquillity. I did not know what the good joke was, but wrath overcame my curiosity. "You old scoundrel," I burst out, "I'm going to have Clarke put you in jail for the rest of your life! What happened to that woman? Did you make her your wife?"

The gleam of amusement was back in Running Wolf's watery old eyes. If I had not been too angry to make comparisons I should have seen that it was the exact flicker of deviltry which had lurked in them when I deposited my laundry an hour earlier.

"Nope," he said regretfully, "nope —no good. Not white woman after all. Chinaman. Jim Lee."

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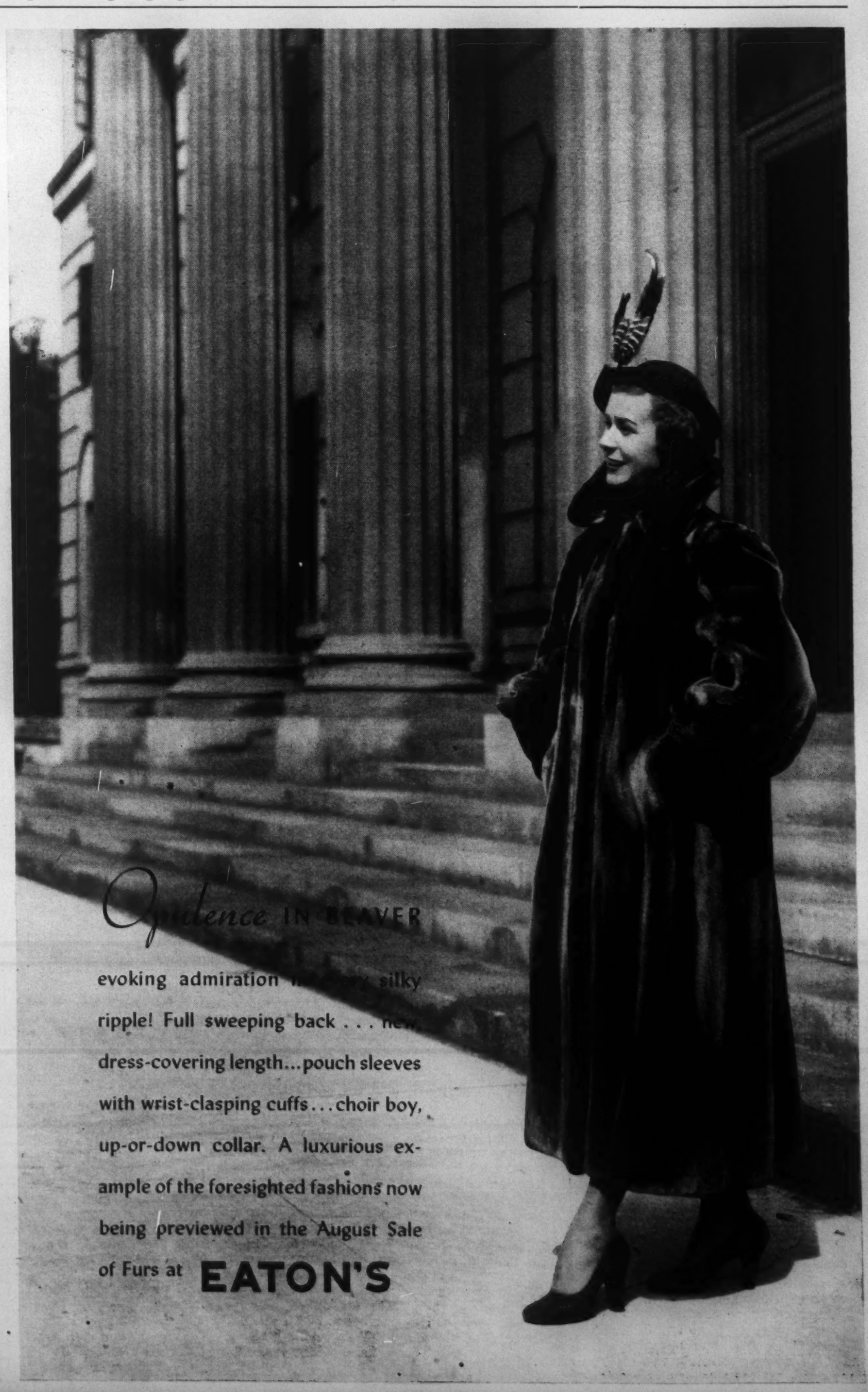
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Every Currency Is Now Out of Step Except the United States Dollar

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

A lot of people in the United States, and here in Canada as well, have been saying that many currencies including our own should be written down from their present "over-valued" and "unrealistic" levels. In this article Mr. Plumptre argues that, instead of a series of piecemeal downward revaluations of other currencies, what is really needed is an upward revaluation of the U.S. dollar.

Taking a long view of the future of American trade, such a rise in the value of the U.S. dollar seems justified. And it would avoid most of the very real objections that Canada and other countries have to face if they consider devaluing their currencies one at a time. Some special problems come up in connection with the price of gold, but these can be solved, indeed they are specifically covered in the constitution of the International Monetary Fund.

ALMOST every day one reads in some Canadian or American paper that some currency is out of line—that some exchange rate ought to be moved. Sometimes it is the pound sterling, sometimes the French franc, sometimes our own dollar, sometimes some other currency. New York is especially insistent these days that foreign financial authorities should "face the facts of life" and give their currencies "a more realistic value".

Very recently the London *Economist* published an article under the forbidding title "Dollar Shortage for Ever", and followed it up with another called "Dollars—an American Problem". Their lesson is that, contrary to a lot of thinking in the United States and perhaps in Canada, the dollar shortage is not just a temporary business that is being tided over by E.R.P. and that will disappear in three or four years. On the contrary, it is likely to go on for a long time. It was already visible during the inter-war years, when the U.S. was always tending to export more than it imported and chronically failing to make up the balance by firm long-term loans. Hence the drain of gold to the U.S. in the 1920's and 1930's.

The war has accentuated this situation. The U.S. is now in a stronger trading position: more likely to export and less likely to import. "It might even be that if the American tariff were abandoned completely the problem would still remain," says the *Economist*—and up to the present Mr. Dewey has not said that he planned to abandon the tariff.

American Problem

At present the dollar problem looks like a problem for the rest of the world rather than for the United States. The countries of Europe have still got a long way to go in reconstructing their industries and increasing their exports. Until they recover their trading position, countries like Canada and Australia that depend on European markets cannot fully recover. But in a couple of years' time most of the job of reconstruction will be done. Then, with dollars still scarce as the *Economist* confidently expects them to be, this scarcity will clearly emerge as an American problem. The United States will find itself unable or unwilling to import enough to balance its possible exports.

At that point a lot of people in the U.S. are going to be hurt and disappointed. Other countries, instead of getting rid of their special import restrictions on American goods, will keep them on. The "multilateral" world, towards which the U.S. is working so hard, will seem as far off as ever. Special "discrimination" against American goods will still be widespread.

There is, of course, no easy solution for this sort of problem; we have to look around for all the helpful things that we can do and hope that, by doing them and with a bit of good luck into the bargain, we shall see more controls and restrictions come off than otherwise would.

Among the partial remedies is a change in exchange rates. The *Economist* remarks that "There is also the possibility—of which much has been heard from America in recent months—of a series of devaluations of the European currencies—that is, a rise in the exchange value of the dollar."

It is a mistake, I think, to assume as the *Economist* does, that a series of devaluations of other currencies is just the same thing as a rise in the exchange value of the U.S. dollar. The two things seem much alike, but if one thinks over the way in which they come about, and their economic and political implications, they begin to look very different.

Let us take the case of our own dollar as one of the currencies that might be devalued. Our dollar is by no means the best example because, relative to many others, it is a very strong currency, not a weak one; but its situation is familiar to all of us and it will serve well enough.

If we consider writing our dollar down to (say) 90 cents in terms of U.S. dollars we find right away that there are some good results and some bad ones. These have been discussed so much in recent months that we do not need to go over them again in detail. We merely need to remind ourselves of them.

As for the good results, everyone is agreed that the move would bring us a more favorable balance of trade, greater exports and smaller imports, but there is some argument over how quickly this would come about. In addition, it is claimed that, by giving our dollar a more "realistic" value, we could revive U.S. investment in this country.

Two Objections

Against these advantages we find some strong objections. Two sorts of problems are raised: a "price problem" and a "trade problem".

The "price problem" is straightforward enough. When an exchange rate moves, when the value of one currency is changed in terms of other currencies, some shift has to take place in the prices of goods moving between the countries. If we raise the price of the U.S. dollar and other currencies we can expect that, broadly speaking, the prices of our imports and exports will remain unchanged in the U.S. and the rest of the world but that prices of these goods in this country will go up about 10 per cent. This may not always happen. Some of our exports may be "priced in Canada", and their prices may stay steady here while falling 10 per cent in the U.S. and elsewhere. Still other goods may rise a bit here, (say 6 or 7 per cent) and fall slightly in the U.S. (say 3 or 4 per cent) making up for the full 10 per cent rate change by some price adjustment in both countries. However, to repeat, if Canada (a relatively small country) changes the value of its currency in terms of the U.S. dollar and all other currencies, it is reasonable to expect that practically all the price adjustment will take place here, rather than in the U.S. and elsewhere. We are not big enough to wag the markets of the world. And, under present conditions, a sharp rise in prices produced by government action is a serious problem, politically as well as economically.

So much for the "price problem". The "trade problem" is rather different in its nature. We have noted that, by writing down the value of our dollar, we can, sooner or later, improve our balance of trade. The trouble is that we do not really want to improve our trade balance with *all* countries; we only want to improve it with *some* countries and particularly with the U.S. Actually, we are already tending to export too much to many countries, and they are replying by putting on import restrictions against our goods. There is no point in giving a new boost to our exports if they are just going to run into further bans abroad. And the same argument applies to imports: we do not really want to cut down on our imports from *all* countries, (actually we are getting too little from England and many others) but only from *some* countries and particularly the U.S.

So we see that, while a fall in the value of our dollar might well do some good at some time in the future, it raises a "price problem" (it pushes up prices in this country) and a "trade problem" (it encourages all exports and discourages all imports instead of affecting only our trade with the U.S. in these ways). On these accounts many people have concluded that we should not write down the value of our dollar at the present time.

But the same objections would not apply, at least in anything like the same degree, to a *rise* in the value of the U.S. dollar. Let us have a look at what happens to the price problem and the trade problem.

Price Problem

If the U.S. raised the value of its dollar, in terms of the currencies of all other countries, some of the effect on prices might well be expected to occur within the U.S. itself. We can recall what happened when Mr. Roosevelt revalued gold (and thus all other currencies attached to gold) back in 1933—it lifted prices in the United States. The change now suggested would be in the opposite direction; prices in the U.S. might be expected to fall somewhat. No doubt they all would not fall; some would fall more than others and some not at all. But of this we could be fairly sure: the whole of the price adjustment would not be shifted to the other countries. There would be some price increases in Canada and elsewhere, but they certainly would not be as evident or as widespread as if our own dollar was the only currency that had been revalued.

We must not exaggerate the amount of the price adjustment that would take place in the U.S. Its own domestic conditions are, today, very important factors in setting the world-prices of most of the goods that it imports and exports. All that we are saying is that, if currency adjustments take place one at a time, first the franc and then sterling and then the Canadian dollar and then others being shifted, practically none of the price adjustments to these shifts will take place in the U.S. The inertia (or upward momentum) of U.S. prices will be too great. But if the U.S. dollar itself is revalued, this may well shake U.S. prices out of their inertia (or existing momentum). Indeed, the time of such a revaluation might well be taken by the U.S. government as the moment for a new attack on rising prices, using a number of weapons as well as this one.

In passing, we may note that part of the "price problem"—which was a problem of *rising* prices—has actually, under this plan, become a price advantage. A bit of a *fall* in prices in the U.S. would be welcomed by Uncle Sam, Harry Truman and Tom Dewey alike. And there is a further purely political advantage. Even if the rise in the value of the U.S. dollar brings a rise in prices here in Canada and in other countries, it is not our governments that are to blame; it is the U.S. government! A desirable shift of exchange rates is brought about, and the politics of the situation favor the government that actually makes the change.

Trade Problem

So much for the "price problem". Now let us turn to the "trade problem"—the fact that if one country like Canada writes down its currency it affects our trade balance in the same way, while what we really want is to affect our trade balance with the U.S. in one way and the rest of our trade balance in the opposite way. If the U.S. revalues its dollar upwards in terms of all other currencies this problem simply does not arise. Everybody's exports to the U.S. are encouraged—which is just what we all want; everybody's imports from the U.S. are discouraged, —ditto.

Thus the revaluation of the U.S. dol-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

General Motors As Forecaster

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHEN the modern system of joint-stock corporations came into being, with ownership represented by shares of stock held in various amounts by perhaps many individuals—dozens or hundreds or even thousands, there was need for a market-place where those shares of stock might be bought and sold. So the stock exchange arose. The prices of stocks listed on the exchange fluctuated according to the varying fortunes of the companies they represented and the hopes and fears of investors regarding them. So then there appeared professional advisers whose business it was to appraise the values and possibilities of individual stocks and especially to determine the trend of the market as a whole, up or down. Most advisory services had their own special systems of interpretation of market behavior. Some pleased their customers sometimes, others did not. But always the uninformed investor looked hopefully for guidance. For, preferably, something simple as well as dependable.

To his aid, at long last, has come a writer in the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*—Mr. Stephen J. Sanford, announced as a Wall Street analyst. Mr. Sanford says the advisory services rarely call the turns of the market correctly and that investors would do much better to watch General Motors Corporation common stock as the market bellwether. This colossus of American industry has 44,022,000 common shares outstanding and is thought to be too big to be manipulated by any coterie of traders under present regulations.

Always Ahead of Averages

Mr. Sanford's main point is that over the past 19 years, General Motors stock has consistently been months or weeks ahead of the general market, establishing its bull market highs well in advance of the Dow-Jones Industrials and likewise recording its bear market lows before the same set of averages. He says that General Motors common may always be assumed to have recorded its peak if it is unable to better its price over a period of four months. If no new high has been made by the stock in four months, it is a signal that the bull market is about over and that an important reversal of trend is imminent. In bear markets, when no new low has been established over a period of four months, it is a sign that a bull market is in the making.

Sanford directs attention to the record, beginning with 1929. On March 21 of that year, General Motors reached a peak of 91¾ on a day when trading on the New York Stock Exchange totalled almost 4½ million shares. The turnover in General Motors was very large, 452,700 shares changing hands, accounting for more than 10 per cent of the total business transacted that day. Four months later, on July 21, General Motors was selling at 68. Here was the definite signal that the bull market was over, although not until September 3, six weeks later, did the market establish its all-time peak of 381.17 in the Dow-Jones Industrials.

From Heights to Depths

From the heights to the depths required less than three years, so that on June 30, 1932, we find General Motors common selling at the remarkable price of 7⅝. Only five weeks later, on July 8, the averages hit bottom with a mark of 41.22. This is the only instance, Sanford remarks, when the General Motors time element varied substantially from the four-months period. The major bull market of the 1930's culminated on March 10, 1937, when the averages closed at 194.40. Four months earlier, General Motors had signalled this by reaching its high of 77 on November 9, 1936.

The market of the late 1930's was a confused affair. General Motors made a low for this period at 25½ on March 31, 1938. It recorded its high on November 12, less than eight months later, at 53⅞. Though the results were not so gratifying as at other times, a follower of this system would have bought on July 31, 1938, when the Dow-Jones Industrials were at 141.25, and sold on March 12, 1939, when they were slightly higher at 151.77. German victories, and subsequently Jap successes, then brought about a slow downtrend that culminated on April 28, 1942, with the averages at 92.92. General Motors had slightly more than four months earlier recorded its low of 28⅝ on December 18, 1941.

During the present decade, the high for the stock was made on January 30, 1946, with a mark of 80⅜. Again true to form, on May 29 (the thirtieth was a holiday) the averages topped off at 212.50. On October 30, 1946, General Motors declined to 47¾, and all subsequent bear drives failed to penetrate that low. Consequently it forecast the present bull market as early as February 28, 1947. Mr. Sanford is sure that whatever the future may hold, General Motors common will continue to furnish early and dependable signs.

lar will bring all the trade advantages of individual, piecemeal revaluations of other currencies with none of their disadvantages. In addition, since the change would make the exchange rate between Canada and the U.S. more "realistic" (to use the language of Wall Street) it might well lead to a revival of the American investment in this country that stopped when our dollar was put up to par.

Americans have talked a lot about the stupidity and stubbornness of other peoples who will not "face the facts of life", or who will not "adopt a realistic value for their currencies". It turns out that the people who are not facing the facts are the Americans themselves, and the unrealistic currency is theirs! Every currency is out of step except the U.S. dollar!

Price of Gold

There is one special difficulty involved in raising the value of the U.S. dollar, but it can, I think, be fairly easily met. It concerns the price of gold, which like other prices must be adjusted to exchange rates. Under one method of dealing with the situation, the price of gold would fall in the U.S., while staying unchanged elsewhere. There would be a nominal "loss" in value of the huge American holdings of gold. Luckily the U.S. is running such a large budget surplus that it would not be too difficult to "cover" this "loss". But, at that, there might be objections to it. And certainly the U.S. gold miners (like others in other countries) would raise a howl when the price of their product was written down as a result of government action.

This raises the possibility that, instead of lowering the price of gold in the U.S., it might be kept steady there and raised in all other countries. Instead of a windfall loss, from the lower value of gold in the U.S., there would be a windfall profit in all other countries—and an increase in the price of currently mined gold in the bargain. Obviously this is a much more popular way of handling the gold situation. Unfortunately it is also the more inflationary way. Monetary reserves are increased in all parts of the world and gold mines, released from the special difficulties and disadvantages that now face them, bid for labor and materials. Just at present it would really be better, at least for people other than gold miners, to lower the gold price in the U.S. and leave it unchanged in other countries.

Whichever way it was done, there would be some headaches connected with the International Monetary Fund which runs its business both in U.S. dollars and gold. However, the constitution of the Fund provides both for a change in the value of the U.S. dollar and also for a general change in the value of gold.

A rise in the value of the U.S. dollar is strictly in line with the principles and purposes of the Fund. If the *Economist's* analysis of the situation is right, as it seems to be, there is a "fundamental disequilibrium" in the trade of the United States—just the sort of disequilibrium that should be corrected as far as possible by a change in the exchange rate. In the language of the Fund, the U.S. dollar is in danger of becoming permanently a "scarce currency". The Fund allows all countries to put on exchange controls and import restrictions against such a currency. This is clearly a situation that the Americans want to avoid. And so do the rest of us.

Britain's Steel Industry Fights Nationalization

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The steel industry in the United Kingdom, with a record of good labor-management relations, is fighting hard to raise production. By doing this it may support its claim to remain as a free enterprise.

Mr. Marston claims that the present high level of production is artificial. It ignores the wasting away of equipment and the depletion of pigiron reserves. The second half of the year may show a fall from the present peak.

London.

THE BRITISH iron and steel industry has been receiving a good deal of attention recently. A new record output of steel in June at an annual rate of 15,440,000 tons brought the first half-year's actual production to 7,564,000 tons, or an annual equivalent of 15,128,000 tons. Since this is well above the target rate for the year of 14,500,000 tons (revised some months ago from the figure of 14,000,000 tons originally set), the achievement is impressive. Furthermore, the British Iron and Steel Federation in its July bulletin revealed in the first comprehensive study of comparative steel prices that British manufacturers were able to obtain their steel at a cheaper rate than that prevailing in any other country except Australia.

The quantity of steel that Britain is able directly to export is strictly limited. It is almost confined to a few countries with which trade agreements have been concluded—countries which insist on some proportion of coal and steel in return for essential materials and foodstuffs. But indirectly about half of the steel output goes into the export markets as finished goods—in which form it yields more foreign exchange.

The boosting of steel production should have a very important effect on Britain's balance of payments. Yet we saw in the Economic Survey for 1948 last March a revision of the export targets which lowered the importance of engineering products and raised the importance of lighter industries such as textiles.

There is no suggestion at present that the year's target for steel production is to be raised again, say to 15,000,000 tons. The truth is that not many people in close touch with the industry are confident of its ability to maintain the record outputs of the first half-year. There are even some unappreciative critics who assert that these outputs are a fraud, because they have been attained without regard for stocks of pigiron and scrap, and without due regard for equipment, which, according to these critics, is being worked to a state of collapse.

There is a strong political element in the steel position at present. The industry is on the list of essential productive services which the Labor government intended to nationalize during its term of office, ending some two years hence. The government has, however, persistently evaded the issue; and it has thereby raised hopes among the existing owners that it will "see reason" and have the courage to go back on its pledge, because the individual British companies exporting steel enjoy a worldwide reputation. The employers, therefore, make no attempt to disguise the fact that they are producing at the highest possible rate in order to remove the stigma of inadequate production and relatively high prices during the 1930's. (Complicated explanations are advanced for the obviously willing cooperation of the steelworkers in this effort. The fact is that relations between employers and workers have for many years been peculiarly happy in this industry; in which respect it is fortunate indeed by comparison with coal-mining, under public as under private ownership.)

Pigiron Starvation

The reasons for doubting whether the present rate of output can be maintained are certainly substantial. The iron foundries have for a long time been starved of pigiron in order that the maximum quantities of basic iron could be delivered to the steelworks. But the ratio of scrap to pigiron consumed in Britain in recent years has been as high as 60:40; and what the industry needs most urgently at present is plentiful supplies of scrap. From Germany this year a million tons of scrap was promised, but deliveries have been at a rate barely a tenth of that amount. Just when, therefore, the call for pigiron is stronger, high-grade Swedish ore is being diverted to Germany, by arrangement with the Anglo-American authorities.

Ironstone Shortage

Raisings of native ironstone have conspicuously failed to expand, and it is only by considerably increased importation of raw material that deficiencies of scrap have been partially counteracted. There is no assurance—nor, indeed, any likelihood—that imports of foreign ore can be maintained in the second half-year at the same rate as in the first, although some additional supplies have been acquired from Spain. At the same time, the most readily accessible home supplies of scrap have already been collected in the scrap drive initiated this year. And the fuel position is not altogether comfortable.

Prices of most types of pigiron and steel semis were recently raised a little, so that the industry should bear freight charges on imported ore at 100 per cent more than pre-war, leaving the government to subsidize to the extent of a further 140 per cent. Finished steel prices in the home trade are not affected; but, independently, export prices of heavy steel products have been raised by 5 or 6 per cent—following increases in other countries they were unnecessarily low.

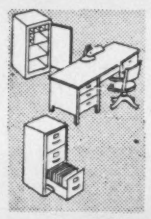
In sheets and tinplates, which are in great demand the world over, British prices compare unfavorably with American, but in nearly every other category British prices are lower; the difference is roughly 5 per cent. The comparison with French, Belgian, Swedish and other continental prices is still more favorable to Britain. This should be a matter of considerable importance to the British steel-using industries in the intensified drive for capital-goods exports which must be expected before long. But much of the advantage will be lost if supplies of steel remain insufficient to enable opportunities to be seized when offered.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

BACKED by investor opinion, the Vancouver Stock Exchange has made representations to 53 nationally known industrial corporations and institutions, strongly urging them to list their shares at Vancouver. Convenience of their own shareholders and the investing public in the Canadian west is the primary objective. Other important advantages are stressed. Not the least of these is the benefit to the companies themselves of facilitating broad investment interest in their equity stocks in the fastest-growing part of Canada. More than 76 per cent of the industrial stocks now listed at Vancouver are those of dividend-paying companies and all these dividend-paying industries are of western origin.

The Vancouver Stock Exchange seeks to establish trading facilities at the coast for the shares of nationally important companies and institutions to expedite business in equities already widely held in British Columbia.

DELIVERY AT ONCE



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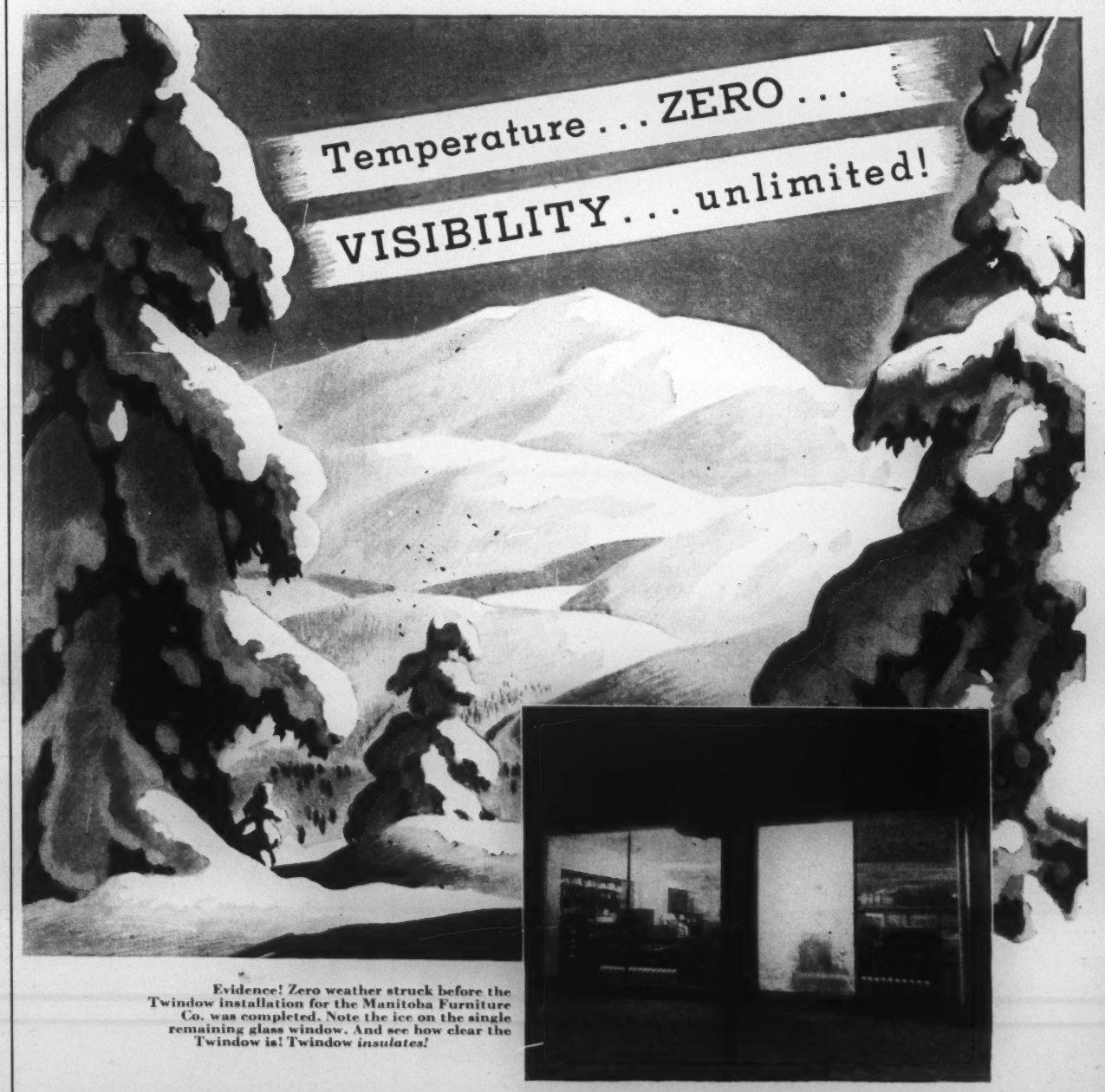

Evidence! Zero weather struck before the Twindow installation for the Manitoba Furniture Co. was completed. Note the ice on the single remaining glass window. And see how clear the Twindow is! Twindow *insulates!*

To a Westerner trying to see through a window in zero weather, 'visibility unlimited' is a term that only pilots use. Meaning that Western windows commonly frost up something awful in cold weather. Store owners, especially, suffer! Ice on their windows obscures vision, hampers effective display of goods!

"More heat," you say, "That'll melt the ice." Yes, and the result is a staggering fuel bill and rivers of water running down the windows.

The Manitoba Furniture Co. has solved the problem neatly. They asked Hobbs to install Twindow . . . the hermetically sealed window unit that *insulates;* virtually prevents condensation, keeps rooms warm right up to the pane! Now let the mercury drop! No ice forms on the Twindow. No water drips on floors. Vision is clear. And thanks to Twindow . . . precious fuel is saved!

Every day, more and more problems in daylighting, insulating and decorating are being solved with glass by Hobbs . . . in stores, homes and factories. In Canada . . . it's HOBBS for glass. Hobbs Glass Limited, London, Canada.

Look to GLASS for better living . . . come to HOBBS for Glass

HOBBS GLASS, PAINT

Also sold in Canada by Hobbs:
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•

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THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 44c per share, being at the rate of seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the $25.00 par value seven percent (7%) cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of September next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of August 1948.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Valleyfield, 21st July 1948.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 244

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1948.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 13, 1948.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Substantial Increase Promised In Manitoba's Gold Output

By JOHN M. GRANT

ALTHOUGH the province of Manitoba, over three-fifths of which is underlain by rocks of Precambrian age, has hopes that the Lynn Lake development of copper-nickel deposits may lead to this northern part of the province becoming one of the world's outstanding base metal regions, it is also noteworthy that at a time when few gold mines are being brought into production a substantial increase in Manitoba's gold output is in sight. Expectations are that the 2,000-ton milling plant of Nor-Acme Gold Mines, at Snow Lake, under development by Howe Sound Mines, will be in operation before the end of 1948. It is proposed to commence milling, if possible, at around 1,500 tons, so that an immediate important gain in gold production can be anticipated. Ogama-Rockland Gold Mines, located at Long Lake, joined the ranks of steady producers early in July, and is now milling 140 tons per day. The pouring of the first brick culminated six years of development effort by Gunnar Gold Mines (former producer in the Rice Lake area), owner of a controlling interest in Ogama-Rockland. San Antonio Gold Mines, with mill capacity of 550 tons, has been hampered by the manpower shortage, however, mill tonnage was up a little, at 410 tons, early in July, and as soon as new men are trained consideration will be given to bringing the mill back to 500 tons per day. With only a moderate expenditure the San Antonio mill could be increased to 650 tons.

•

It was the diamond drilling program carried out in 1941-42 that led to laying of production plans for the Nor-Acme property by Howe Sound, but it was not until 1945 that conditions were regarded as suitable for the bringing in of the big new gold mine. Hopes were that it would have been in production by now, but delays in deliveries forced putting off the starting date. An estimate of ore reserves in May, 1945, showed 4,860,900 tons averaging $5.25 a ton to make a total of $25,532,300 based on diamond drilling to 1,000 feet. The orebody was drilled at shallow horizons where it has a length of close to 1,000 feet and an average width of between 60 and 80 feet, depending on the size of the bulge at the east end. At one point the bulge makes a width of 120 feet. While the grade of ore expected is not high, every effort has been made to secure low per ton costs for the new enterprise. As the mine is the first in a new area it has to be self-sufficient and everything must be provided to minimize lost time. Shops are therefore larger than normal for a mine of comparative size where equipment repairs are made in outside shops. Buildings are all of ample size and there is no evidence of crowding of machinery. The shaft has been completed to 1,000 feet and equipped with large capacity ore and main hoists, and has levels at 320, 580,780 and 980 feet. At the present time most attention is being given to the opening of the 320-foot horizon which will supply the bulk of the

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell). (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown

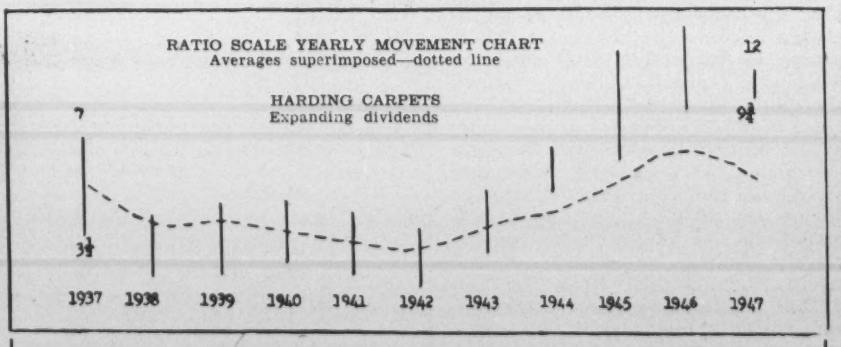
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made. even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

HARDING CARPETS LIMITED

PRICE	-	$11.75		Averages	Harding
YIELD	-	6.8%	Last 1 month	Down 2.9%	Down 2.0%
INVESTMENT INDEX	-	76	Last 12 months	Up 10.5%	Up 6.8%
GROUP	-	"B"	1946-48 range	Down 28.2%	Down 40.9%
RATING	-	Growth	1948- range	Up 28.3%	Up 26.3%



SUMMARY:— Shareholders of Harding Carpets have seen the value of their shares increase several hundred per cent during the past several years. The lowest price during the war was about $2 ¼ and a peak of $16. was attained near the culmination of the 1946 bull market.

Although share prices for this company are currently somewhat lower than those prevailing in the latter year, this has been offset somewhat by the increased dividends—.80c per share apparently, in 1948, as against .30c per share in 1946. In addition to dividends, shareholders were given rights to subscribe to new shares at $5.00 in 1945.

Those investors who use a Formula Timing Plan for their investment programs sell a percentage of their shares on a sliding scale as the averages advance. In such a program the question arises as to what stocks should be retained if and as the averages advance so far that only a small percentage of one's funds is left in equities. Growth stocks seem to be well adapted in such an eventuality. Harding Carpets is considered to be a Growth stock.

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SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 14

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable September 15, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 13, 1948. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, July 21, 1948

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TORONTO

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Technical Weakness

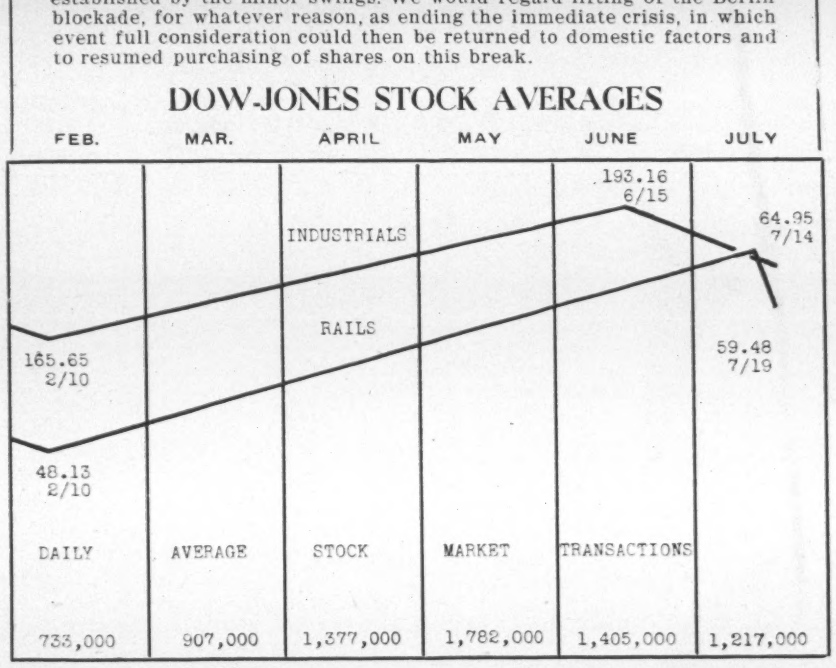
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. The short term trend in both averages upward to mid-June, with subsequent reversal indicated should rails close at or below 58.50.

With uncertainty over Berlin as the occasion, the N.Y. stock market moved off sharply through Monday of last week, the Dow-Jones rail and industrial averages closing on that day at 59.48 and 181.20. This move carried the industrial average into the 183/175 zone previously set up herein as a normal correction area to the preceding 4-month advance. Declines of such character are generally followed by several days of rally and then renewed testing of the low points from which the rally started.

Barring war, there is no reason to assume that the break is other than the normal technical weakness that has been anticipated herein as a possible development before the market resumed its main upward trend. The question of war is, of course, acute due to the Berlin blockade. Stock funds are now partially, but not fully, employed. We would maintain a standstill attitude with the unemployed funds until the Berlin situation clarifies as a measure of insurance against the present war risk. For those who have an excess of cash reserves, however, we regard the current weak spell as an opportune occasion to build up stock holdings. Purchasing could be effected on ensuing decline, referred to above, when and if (1) the Dow-Jones average moves into the 178/175 area, (2) when, on failure to go into new low ground, volume dries up for two or three days, (3) when an upward zigzag pattern is established by the minor swings. We would regard lifting of the Berlin blockade, for whatever reason, as ending the immediate crisis, in which event full consideration could then be returned to domestic factors and to resumed purchasing of shares on this break.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



millfeed for the first year or so. Passes to the crusher station at the 580-foot level are being concentrated on as ore will be dropped here from the 320-foot horizon. Once the 320-foot level is well developed other levels will be opened and a second crusher installed. A royalty based on percentage of gold recovered will be paid by Howe Sound to Nor-Acme Gold Mines, which owns the property.

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Even though it has not yet been given a name, Manitoba's first planned industrial townsite at Snow Lake is rapidly becoming a "model town," according to Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, minister of mines and natural resources. The town is known officially as "Township 68," although it has been called the Snow Lake Townsite. It is the first mining town developed under the new section of the government's District Act, passed by the Legislature in 1945 to provide for orderly development of mining areas. Under an agreement with the province, the Howe Sound company undertook to spend $325,000 in development of the townsite. Mr. McDiarmid states the company has shown a "keen interest" in the new community and has agreed to maintain streets, lanes, drains, sidewalks, street lighting, sewer and water systems, garbage collections and to maintain reservoirs for water supply. The company will also maintain fire-fighting equipment and operate the electric distribution system, and in return receives local tax concessions for a number of years.

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With commencement this month of crosscutting at the bottom or 26th level (3,900 feet) and on the 17th level (2,550 feet) a new stage opened in the life of San Antonio Gold Mines, in the Rice Lake area of Manitoba. It will likely be the end of the year before the diabase structure, where the ore is found, is reached on the bottom level, but the 17th level crosscut should be in ore in a few months. A block of ground 1,500 feet deep is now open for development. As diamond drilling, which reached a depth of 3,500 feet, showed no change in structure, the outlook for the downward continuation of the important ore structures appears highly promising. Adding to the confidence of the management in the depth possibilities of the mine is the major way in which the 16th level has opened, and development of the horizons immediately above was also impressive. The 16th level had a length of 2,200 feet of ore, with some of the bodies very wide, and running a third of an ounce. The company's subsidiary, Jeep Gold Mines, is yielding ounce ore which is being trucked to the mill. No work is proceeding at present on the controlled and adjoining Forty-Four Mines, but the deeper development at the parent property is of interest to the Forty-Four on which a long length of favorable ground awaits investigation.

•

The main hope for the Osisko Lake Mines property, adjoining Noranda Mines, in Rouyn township, Quebec, remains in the possibilities with depth, D. R. Derry, geologist, points out in the annual report for 1947. He states that evidence obtained during the past year suggests that this depth must be greater than that of any of the ground explored to date. No ore was found during the exploratory work last year, W. B. Maxwell, president, advises shareholders, but now that labor conditions are improving, it is hoped that arrangements can be made in the near future for extending a drift out into the Osisko property from Noranda's underground workings so as to make available a location for further deep diamond drilling. The company's balance sheet at December 31, 1947, shows cash in bank and receivables of $922,248, against current liabilities of $1,840.

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Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, Red Lake producer, reports steady improvement in operations in recent months, production having increased in every month since December, rising from $48,897 in the last month of 1947 to $102,290 in May, and to what is expected will prove to be more than $137,000 in June. The June figure is an all-time monthly record for the mine, exceeding even the rate of the peak production year of 1943, when gold was worth $38.50 per ounce. In the first half of 1948, production (June estimated) was $525,072. May brought output for the fiscal year (which ended May 31) to approximately $746,000, which, while below the $995,578 produced in the previous fiscal year, was considerably better than in either the fiscal years of 1946 or 1945, when gold was higher. Production in the last half exceeded that of the first half by $100,000 and the final quarter was responsible for all of the rise. The major factor contributing to the better showing was the labor situation, according to W. P. Mackle, mine manager. The mine, from the ore point of view, "is in the best physical condition in its 10-year history," he states.

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With a view to devoting its entire efforts to financing a production program, negotiations for which purpose have been in progress for some time, MacDonald Mines, Dufresnoy township, Quebec, has temporarily suspended underground exploration. It is pointed out that since sufficient ore has been developed to shallow depth to support the contemplated production rate of 1,500 tons daily for some years, the management considers it better policy to discontinue the exploration and development work for the present. Present options do not provide adequate finances in sufficient time to permit exploration work to be continued simultaneously with mill construction, shareholders have been advised.

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In British Columbia, Silbak-Premier Mines, in the Portland Canal mining division, is reported having closed down owing to inability to come to an agreement with the mine union regarding retroactive features of a $1 a day pay increase. Dale L. Pitt, managing director, has stated that an indefinite shutdown would make it highly unlikely that operations would ever be resumed at the property, where in recent months an operating loss of $15,000 has been suffered. Another B.C. mine, Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. has advised the B.C. Labor Relations Board of its rejection of the recommendation by a conciliation board of a wage increase of 10 cents per hour and a "union shop." W. B. Burnett, president, states the company "finds it impossible to meet any increase in costs and still continue to operate." The possibility that another B.C. mine, Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, may suspend operations within the next six to nine months, after available ore in the Mascot Fraction has been mined out, was intimated to shareholders at the company's annual meeting in Vancouver. Steadily rising costs and no improvement in price or operating conditions for gold mines may determine the policy of conserving the company's resources and awaiting more favorable conditions. Attorney-General Gordon S. Wismer, somewhat belatedly has recognized the difficulties facing the gold mining industry in British Columbia, and stated in Victoria that he would ask the Dominion authorities to review their policy of paying a fixed price for gold.

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Estimated net operating profit of Normetal Mining Corporation, copper-zinc producer, Desmeloizes township, Quebec, for the first six months of the current year of $704,000 after provision for depreciation and taxes, is equivalent to 18.6 cents per share. This compares with $534,000 or 14.2 cents per share in the corresponding period of 1947. In the latest six months ore milled totaled 120,503 tons as against 106,300 in the first half of 1947. Due to the power shortage net was down to 6.5 cents per share in the first quarter of 1948. Net for the whole of 1947 was 28.6 cents per share.

We announce with pleasure

the election of

Edward H. Ely

and

John N. Cole

to the Board of Directors

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

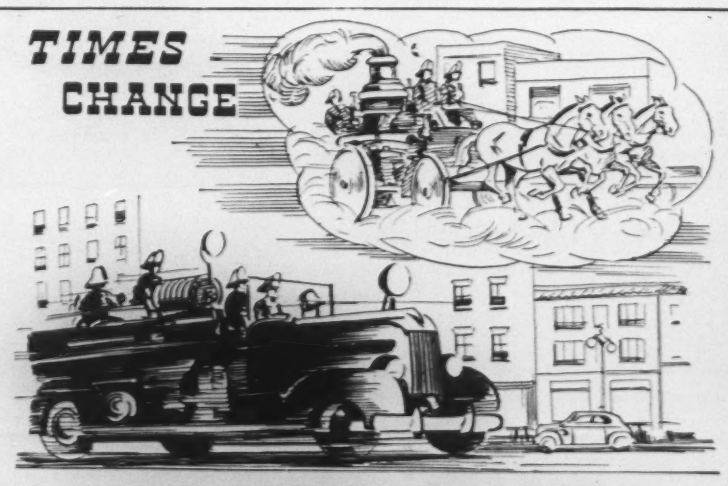
EDWARD H. ELY

who has been elected a Director of Wood, Gundy & Company Limited. Mr. Ely joined the Company in 1921 and, for the past twenty years, has been active in the trading and sales departments of the Company. Since his return from overseas he has held the position of Sales Manager at Head Office in Toronto.

JOHN N. COLE

who has been elected a Director of Wood, Gundy & Company Limited. He joined the Company in 1928 and held a number of positions in Montreal Office before representing the firm in Quebec. Since 1936 he has occupied a senior position in Montreal.

TIMES CHANGE



BUT NATURE DOESN'T!

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ALWAYS EXISTS

Specialization in fire and windstorm insurance has given The Portage Mutual complete knowledge of this important field. Result—ample indemnity at minimum rates, further assured by soundest resources. "Service with Security" has been a living motto for 64 successful years.

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P3-48

ABOUT INSURANCE

Why Life Insurance Stays Safe, Able To Pay Claims In Full

By GEORGE GILBERT

Few outside the business have any conception of the extent to which the strength and development of life insurance in its various phases and forms of protection has depended upon the scientific research carried on by the various actuarial bodies throughout the world.

In London, England, recently, the parent of all these actuarial societies, the British Institute of Actuaries, held its Centenary Assembly, and actuaries from a dozen different countries were present to pay tribute to the institution which has set the basic professional standards for actuaries everywhere.

ONE of the main reasons why Canadians continue to buy life insurance in ever increasing volume year by year from legal reserve institutions is that they are convinced that however far into the future their policies may extend, all the guaranteed values will be paid in full when the money becomes due. The fact is that legal reserve life insurance in Canada has never failed during times of war, epidemics or depression to pay all its contractual obligations one hundred cents on the dollar.

In the early days, during the pre-actuarial period, the rates charged for life insurance were inequitable because no differentiation was made for age, as the instrument by which such rates could be properly calculated was not in existence—the mortality table.

Founding of Institute

It was in 1848 that the British Institute of Actuaries came into existence. It is the parent body of all actuarial societies throughout the world, and its influence on the development of life insurance along safe lines has been very great and far-reaching and policy owners as well as those engaged in the business have good reason to be grateful for the work performed by the Institute in the interest of sound principles and practices.

There is no question that the Institute members have well lived up to its oft-quoted motto, taken from Bacon's writings, which reads "I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto."

At the Centenary Assembly of the Institute held in London recently actuaries from a dozen or more different countries, including sixteen actuaries of Canadian life companies, were in attendance to pay tribute to an institution which has set the basic professional standards for actuaries wherever life insurance is transacted. Actuaries from this side of the water contributed 22 papers for presentation at the meeting, covering a wide range of subjects, including war mortality; annuitant mortality; industrial life insurance in Canada and the United States; accident and health and medical service insurance; mortality trends; insurance supervision; aviation statistics; investment developments.

In welcoming the visitors, Sir Andrew Rowell, president of the Institute, referred to the fact that members of the Institute present included a number from Scotland, and others from all over the world, from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Fgypt, Eire, India, New Zealand, South Africa, United States of America and Venezuela.

He also pointed out that the visitors included members of the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland, the Actuarial Society of America and the American Institute of Actuaries, representatives from Actuarial Societies in Belgium, France, Holland, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland, also vsitors from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. He expressed regret at the absence of the Institute's actuarial friends in Czechoslovakia who had expressed the liveliest interest in the Centenary Assembly.

Men Who Held Destiny

In referring to the History of the Institute, the work of his immediate predecessor in office, he said that the opening pages of the volume give a vivid picture of the circumstances and times in which the Institute was born and the men in whose hands its destiny was in those early days. With regard to the origin of the word "actuary," in connection with insurance, he said it first appeared in 1762 in the Deed of Settlement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

As described in that document, one of the chief duties of the actuary, he said, was to keep and write the books "in a fair and clerk-like hand," an attainment, he added, "which has eluded some of the more recent entrants to the profession." It was not long after this that William Morgan entered the service of the Equitable Society, and he was destined to invest the word "actuary" with the highest significance, though, as pointed out by Sir Andrew Rowell, Morgan, oddly enough, appeared to dislike the title, and later described it as an "affected appellation."

Scotsman First President

In referring to the first president of the Institute, John Finlaison, it was pointed out that he came to London from north of the Tweed to find his wife and his career; that at an early age he devised a system of indexing and filing, which enabled order to be created out of chaos in the records of the Admiralty, and compiled the first Navy list; and that he performed outstanding actuarial feats and engaged in many professional undertakings of the highest national importance.

It was also recalled that he added to his title as Actuary of the National Debt that of Government Calculator; that there was scarcely a Government Department which did not apply to him for advice and assistance; and that, in effect, he was the first Government Actuary and a pioneer in consultant work. He occupied the chair of the Institute for 12 years, from the date of its formation to the day of his death.

From its inception the affairs of the Institute have been administered by men of outstanding intellectual ability and technical skill, and the result of their work has been of incalculable value not only to those charged with the management of life insurance undertakings but also to governments and legislators who have the responsibility of making laws and regulations and setting up standards of solvency, etc., for the protection of the insuring public.

Photo from Government of New Brunswick

This week Fredericton, N.B., celebrated her centenary as a city. The Old Government House (above) was opened in 1828. Sir Leonard Tilley was the last Governor to occupy it. Today it is R.C.M.P. headquarters.

It is now generally recognized that a life insurance undertaking to be safe for those depending upon it for protection must be established and maintained on an actuarial basis—that is, in accordance with the fundamental principles and practices which the Institute of Actuaries has done so much to develop and make applicable throughout the insurance world.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you furnish me with information as to the financial standing in Canada, according to Government figures, of the Baloise Fire Insurance Company, whose head office, I understand, is in Switzerland? Is this an old-established company, and is it regularly licensed in this country with a deposit with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders? What is its capitalization?

H.G., Ottawa, Ont.

Baloise Fire Insurance Company Limited, with head office in Basle, Switzerland, and Canadian head office in Montreal, was incorporated in 1863, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1922. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. Latest published Government figures are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946. At that date its admitted assets in Canada amounted to $228,695, while its liabilities in this country totalled $124,699, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $103,996. The market value of the securities comprising the Government deposit at Ottawa was $176,332. The gross amount of its fire insurance premiums in force in Canada at the end of 1946 was $295,432, compared with $264,461 at the end of the previous year. Its net written fire premiums in 1946 in Canada were $116,479, and its net automobile premiums, $174. Its authorized and subscribed capital is Swiss Frs. 12,000,000, and its paid up capital is Swiss Frs. 6,000,000. All claims in Canada are readily collectible, and the company is safe to do business with.

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PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY of CANADA

113 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

Central Africa Is Uniting For Economic Goals

By SIR MILES THOMAS

British Central Africa — the Rhodesias and Nyasaland — are drawing closer together for economic development. They aim to increase their exports to hard-currency areas by 15 per cent, which would considerably improve Britain's trade problem.

Sir Miles Thomas, an executive of the British automobile industry, and head of a commission which last year visited Rhodesia to advise on long-term economic development, writes from London of the economic possibilities in Africa. Supplies of iron and chrome abound; but the vital point in any program for improvement must be more adequate food supply.

London.

NEVER has the need for economic cooperation been more acute than it is today. Mr. Ernest Bevin told me recently that a 15 per cent increase in exports from Central Africa to the Americas would have a profound effect on our Imperial well-being. What is the possibility of such an increase in the foreseeable future? Of what does it consist? How can it be accelerated?

Recent visits to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have left me in no doubt about the potentialities of the area. Gold, chrome, copper and coal are there in plenty. So is purposeful pride in the part that the peoples of those lands can play in our postwar recovery. Once they were sparse settlers in vast areas. Today—thanks largely to air travel and swift, though still inadequate, telecommunications—there is a healthy tendency for them to coalesce into a coherent and coordinated group.

The Rhodesias are linked together by a common railway system and common currency. But while Northern Rhodesia comes under the aegis of the Colonial Office and can thus benefit from the already energetically administered £100 millions Colonial Development Corporation, Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing Colony within the sphere of the Commonwealth Relations Office and, although its rapidly developing commercial structure and more numerous white population could provide great impetus to new projects, is excluded from that fund.

Vital Transport Problem

The most rapid contribution that can be made to Mr. Bevin's 15 per cent increase in dollar earnings depends on transport. Awaiting rail capacity to the Portuguese port of Beira there is a stock pile of chrome ore worth £3 millions. Wankie's output of coal could be stepped up from the present 1¾ million tons a year to nearly five million tons—of which four million could be exported to hard currency areas—if transport were available.

But transport is not the only obstacle to swift economic development. Take housing, for instance—both for natives and Europeans today a harshly constricting factor. Imported materials, besides adding to the burden on transport, are more expensive than those locally available. In Northern Rhodesia there is effective concentration on dwellings made from sun-baked Kimberley brick. Across the Zambezi, because of a different labor policy, bricklaying is expensive—natives are precluded therefrom—and houses have to be built of earth rammed between shuttering. These *pisé de terre* buildings are only fair substitutes for conventional types. A common labor policy over the whole area would expedite bulk building.

The focal point of integration of Central African territories is likely to be along the Kariba-Kafue axis. Here, where Northern and Southern Rhodesia face each other across the Zambezi, is the site for a hydro-electric scheme which, northwards, will bring increased energy to the copper belt and, southwards, will feed the rapidly expanding industrial economy of the high veld of Southern Rhodesia.

It is likely that this will also see a new radiation of railways northeastwards and then by train-ferry across the upper reaches of Lake Nyasa to join up with the East African railway system that feeds the groundnut area.

Although not yet determined as to its precise alignment, there is also general concord on the economic desirability of a new railway running out westwards to the Atlantic seaboard. Between these new routes the bottleneck of Beira will be eliminated and Central Africa serviced by a fluidity of haulage, the lack of which has heretofore sadly stultified development. Central African Airways, one of the first fruits of the integrated transport policy of the Central African Council to interlink the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has already proven the rightness of that policy.

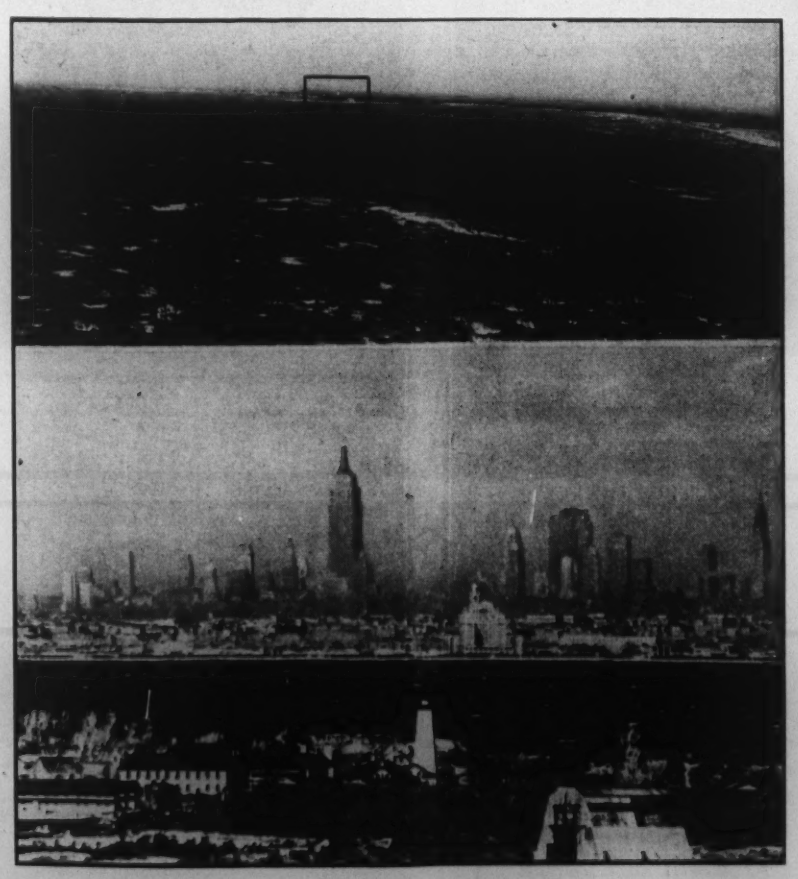
Bulawayo, the commercial centre of Southern Rhodesia, is today becoming the hub of an energetic movement to link Northern and Southern Rhodesia with Nyasaland. Already one result has been the elimination of extravagantly duplicated projects in the three areas. There seems little doubt that these territories can form themselves into a powerful economic consortium. Mineral and agricultural riches, intertraded to support common development while leaving substantial margins for export, can assist not only the peace-time economy of the Empire, but form a strategic bulwark as well.

Some of the difficulties to be overcome are the result of external influences. Such is the case with gold-mining, which faces constantly increasing difficulties — natural when the price of a product is pegged and its production costs are constantly rising. None the less, out of a world selling price of 172s. 3d. per fine ounce, the Government collects in tax 56s. 10d. and, of this, it is prepared to pay back up to £2 per fine ounce in subsidies to mines working low-grade ores in order to maintain the hard-currency yield from export sales.

Increased Output

The key to increased output from Central Africa today is the provision of more food for the native. At present his energy output is low because for several months of the year he is really half-starved. Native methods of agriculture must give way to modern mechanized husbandry. The sooner we can get more heavy earth-moving equipment for soil and water conservation, and more tractors into Central Africa, the quicker will the 15 per cent increase materialize.

Much of this heavy specialized equipment is today extremely expensive. Its utilization must therefore be spread over wide areas so that it can be kept in constant use. As such mechanization proceeds, so must markets be enlarged in their boundaries and artificial barriers eliminated so that the benefits of bulk production—whether it be of canned meat or cotton goods—can be provided for the natives. Such is real progress—both humanitarian and economic.



The picture at the top was made with an ordinary camera and was taken from Atlantic Highlands, N.J., with the target, a section of New York, 26 miles away; focal point is shown in rectangle. The lower picture was produced from the same distance by "Long Tom", a German long-range camera captured by U.S. Forces, and shows amazing detail of waterfront and skyline. The camera was made by the famed Zeiss company for the German army during the war to photograph England's coastal defences and activities from the French coast. U.S. technicians now hope to improve the camera by eliminating the duplication of parts.

COMPACT AND EFFICIENT, this trailer houses 9 testing stations. Tests as varied as *reaction time, visual acuity, distance judgment, colour discrimination* are applied. Each person tested is rated from A to E. So far no candidate has rated 100%.

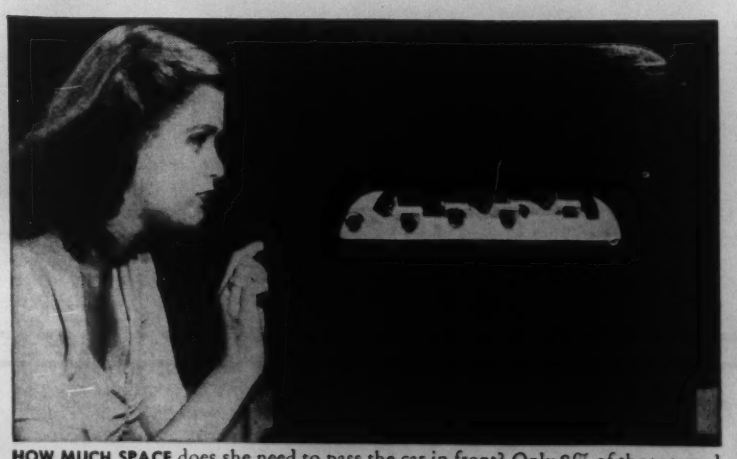
Self knowledge proven aid to safer driving

If a car-driver *knows* what his psycho-physical handicaps are he will automatically become a safer driver. This is the thought behind the mobile testing unit designed in the interest of public safety by John Labatt Limited.

That we all have some quirk that needs correcting or at least watching is proved by the fact that of the more than 16,000 drivers tested to date not one rated 100%.

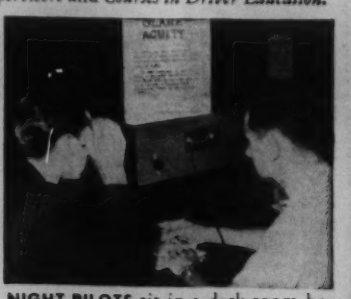
Also that the public recognized the need for work of this kind was shown by the crowds who waited their turn for testing at the C.N.E. and Fall Fairs all over Ontario.

A vitally important factor in the development of a long-range traffic safety program is education, according to one of Canada's best known safety authorities.



HOW MUCH SPACE does she need to pass the car in front? Only 8% of those tested rated A on Distance Judgment. The objectives of the public safety project also include *Short Courses for Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors* and *Courses in Driver Education.*

TRY YOUR GRIP . . . a motorist knows his or her grip is below normal. Hazardous situations can thus be avoided.



NIGHT PILOTS sit in a dark room before flights! How do your eyes rate for "Glare Acuity." Only 1.25% scored A.

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Published in support of Public Safety by John Labatt Limited

The "None-Over-45" Theory Is Real National Waste

By SEYMOUR PENNYCUICK

The discrimination shown by employers against applicants who happen to be over 45 has no valid justification. Time and again, says this writer, Canadian companies have missed good men recommended to them by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the National Employment Service's executive and professional division. Even the argument of pension scheme difficulties for older new employees does not hold water. Mere lack of years does not guarantee vigor and aggressiveness.

A GENERATION ago, there was attributed to Sir William Osler the aphorism that a man should be chloroformed at sixty. The celebrated Canadian physician was much too squeamish; we appear to have progressed since his day. Nothwithstanding the fact that Osler himself lived to perform many years of valuable service to medicine after he had passed his own deadline, the tendency of industry today is to lop off another ten years from man's useful span. The invisible sign that hangs outside the door of our employment offices reads: "NO MEN OVER 45 WANTED."

Nor is this active discrimination practised solely in the field of manual labor, where it might be argued with a modicum of plausibility that exceptional physical stamina is imperative, although a surprising proportion of the engine-drivers who pilot our crack transcontinental trains consists of men in their sixties. On the contrary, it is even more prevalent among employers who seek men in that class which our National Employment Service calls "executive and professional." Here, if we are to judge by a reading of the Want Ads that daily cry aloud for help, maturity and proven capability are positive handicaps. The industrial Gallio cares for none of these things. His accent is all on youth. He demands young men, only young men; although he dwells with ever-increasing insistence on his dire need for "experienced" young men. One can hardly glance at a newspaper today without seeing an advertisement that calls for "young man of 32 to 35. University graduate. Must have ten years' executive experience."

Presumably the ideal applicant graduated in 1938 at the age of 23. During the war years he was gaining experience of a kind but not the sort of experience demanded by those employers who have no time to consider "unemployables" of 50, who consign all applications received from men in their forties to the waste-basket while they call on the government to do something about the Income Tax before we lose all our key men to the United States.

Positive Fetish

How prevalent is this insistence on "experienced youth"? Listen to a senior official of the National Employment Service: "This insane belief that an executive of fifty is about ready for the grave is a positive fetish with Canadian employers. We have repeatedly recommended men who possessed every qualification demanded, only to have them turned down, unheard and unseen, for no other reason than that of age. I give my all-time prize to the optimist who asked us to supply a University graduate with enough years of practical experience to render the combination virtually impossible. We were unable to provide a prodigy who had gained his B.Sc. degree at the age of nine! The employer? Oh, he's still looking—and finding fault with our service."

A year ago, that branch of the Department of Veterans Affairs which is chiefly concerned with the problem of the older serviceman and particularly with the veteran who saw service in both wars, embarked on a national campaign to assist in the rehabilitation of men of this type. Advertisements were inserted in all the leading newspapers. Radio was employed on a national hook-up. Departmental officers were assigned to make personal calls on the heads of specific industries. Citizens Committees were set up in all the big centres of population.

Results were disappointingly meagre. True, some doormen, elevator operators and commissionaires were assisted to find employment but seemingly there was no place in Canadian industry for the type of executive whose mature administrative ability proved of inestimable value to the armed forces in wartime and whom the R.C.A.F., in particular, credited with a major share in the success of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

When the Department's campaign was at its height, one large insurance company, about to open a western branch office, advertised for a manager. Of necessity the qualifications were set at a high level. Years of supervisory sales experience were demanded, as well as a broad local connection. And while the company laid great stress on the fact that it offered the widest variety of contracts, including virtually every type of pension plan, its advertisement concluded with this gem: "Our staff pension rules preclude the employment of a branch manager over the age of 42."

One of the world's largest insurance companies, with an army of actuaries at its command, here tacitly admitted its inability to perform the simple calculations necessary to work out a pension contract that could be entered upon by a man of 43!

In an endeavor to run this "pension bogey" to earth, the question was discussed with a prominent insurance officer, whose chief duty is that of explaining group life and group pension schemes to larger industries.

"I know of no pension plan," this official stated emphatically, "which, in itself, makes impossible the employment of older men. To say that it does is sheer nonsense. Yet the use of that threadbare argument to bolster up a policy of discrimination which originates in unsound employment practice or personal prejudice is by no means uncommon."

Pension Excuse

It is common for employers who use the pension excuse in refusing work to a man of fifty to argue that it such employee's pension is inadequate then the whole scheme is unworkable. They point out that the older man's age at entry prevents him from working a sufficient number of years to build up a worth-while retirement income. One provincial government at least embodies this discriminatory clause in its civil service regulations. What all these employers are saying, in effect, is:

"You won't have sufficient to live on when you retire, *so for that very reason,* as far as this firm is concerned, you can starve now."

It is true that in the lower income brackets, and then only if the man is a veteran with overseas service, the government provides a partial solution. The Department of Veterans Affairs assures employers that a veteran who cannot qualify because of age for the firm's usual pension benefit, may be entitled to receive a monthly grant (subject to a Means Test) that is virtually the equal of the Old Age Pension, and draw this income before 70. But what of the higher paid employee, the man who is willing and eager to make his own provision for retirement? Is he to be denied the right to work? There are industrialists who rail at all social benefits and who claim that such paternalism stifles all private initiative. If this is a fault, it would appear that in this case, industry is equally guilty.

Economic Agreement

But it is not solely, nor even primarily, with the humanitarian side of the question that we are here concerned. The economic and political aspect of the problem needs redress.

Not so many years ago this country suffered from a severe depression, which in itself brought about the dislocation of many a promising career. The junior executives of that day, the casualties of the Great Slump, found employment in sedentary capacities with the armed forces, in war industries, or in one or other of the public boards that were created to administer wartime regulations. For a time the problem was obscured; today these men are ten and twelve years older. On the other hand, the executive who is now in his early thirties and whose services are in such great demand, was in no position a decade ago to gain first-hand knowledge of the pit-falls to be avoided in a time of such economic stress. All his experience has been of a seller's market. If he is a sales executive, he has still to learn (and he may have to learn the hardest way) just what tough, two-fisted competitive selling really means. Mere lack of years does not in itself guarantee "vigor" and "aggressiveness" which are the favorite shibboleths of today's advertisers. On the contrary, success achieved in a time of easier marketing may be the worst possible preparation for the keener struggle that looms up ahead.

If he is an advertising executive (and perhaps more than any other field this business displays the youth sign prominently), he has never faced the problem of moving a glut of merchandise. Ten years ago the firm advertising a certain dairy commodity in competition with its rivals had perforce to make use of all the arts of presentation and appeal and persuasion. Today the veriest tyro can scribble the words "Butter for sale" and be assured of a response.

Sellers' Market

Will this sellers' market last forever? Has industry any assurance that it will not vanish next year? Next month? For surely, by refusing (either through prejudice or through inability to see the squalls ahead) to use the mature experience of skilled executives who have been trained in the hardest of all schools, a company is only hastening its own demise.

And what of the political significance of this short-sighted policy?

The "Unemployable Executive" of 50 is no fly-by-night, no idle drifter. The depression, the dislocation caused by the war, even a crisis as recent as that brought about by the imports restrictions (which have already lasted longer than the "few months" so optimistically predicted by one statesman) have made available a group of senior executives which could render and is eager to render valuable service to firms that are not wholly blind to the signs of the times. To deny this class employment is not only to leave untapped a great reservoir of matured skill . . . surely that is waste! Nor is it only to destroy a great consuming class of the public; our producing industries may need those customers soon! The most serious factor of all is that it is creating a definite menace that threatens the very life of private enterprise.

Small wonder that many of these "unemployables" for whom private industry can find no place are seeking lower-paid, but secure posts in the Civil Service and helping by that very action to swell the ranks of the bureaucracy that is already no light drain on our national revenues.

Gainfully employed, the older man provides a stabilizing influence that can be relied upon to stay the hand of impetuous radicals. Deprive that man of his right to work, force him to dissipate the reserve he has accumulated for his declining years (still two decades away) and there is created the most dangerous radical of all. Infinitely more dangerous because he possesses a higher degree of intelligence than the drifter.

The problem is much too acute to be shelved. It cannot be shrugged off by blaming this government or that government. If private enterprise values its economic life, it must face the issue squarely now. Neither industry nor the tax-payer can afford to reduce the pension age. Then what of the "unemployables" who still have another twenty years to go before reaching 70?

There is one way to dispose of the problem. Let's out-Osler Osler. Let's shoot them at fifty; be done with it.

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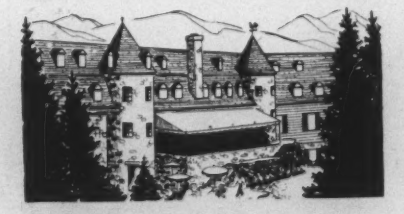

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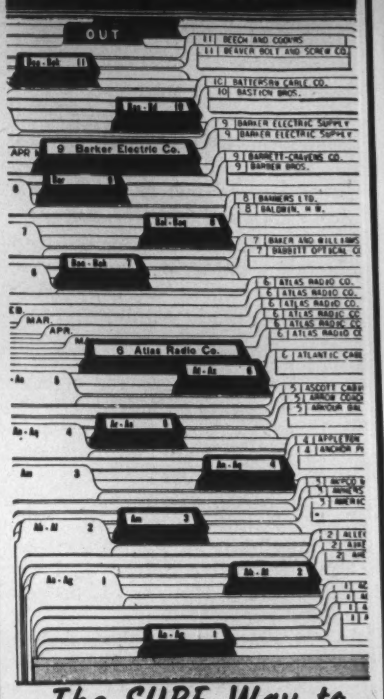

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